

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES DUPRE PERISH IN BLAZE; DUPRE'S HEROISM SAVES LIVES OF TWO WOMEN

Denby Will Resign Cabinet Job Today

NAVY SECRETARY MAY HOLD PLACE TILL PROBE ENDS

Resignation To Be Tendered on Ground of "Relieving President of Any Embarrassment."

REPUBLICAN COLORS SHOW OIL STAINS

Accurate Target Practice of Senator Walsh Spreads Terror Throughout Washington.

BY RAYMOND CLAPPER.

Washington, February 10.—Now comes a new phase in the Teapot Dome scandal. President Coolidge, having directed his special counsel to the task of invalidating the Sinclair and Doheny leases, has turned to the difficult work of rebuilding the political prestige of his administration.

One of the first developments will be the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby. It will be tendered voluntarily upon one ground Monday—the desire of Denby to relieve the president of embarrassment. Coolidge will be placed in a peculiar position after the senate adopts the Robinson resolution Monday requesting Denby's retirement. The president refuses to ask for Denby's resignation, because he believes that would be an unfair act, casting suspicion upon his naval secretary in advance of a full disclosure of the facts. But nevertheless the president, as do most other republicans here, can not help but regard Denby as a political liability, though he would be the last man to approach a cabinet officer and demand his head in order to save himself.

Friends Not So squeamish. But some of the president's friends feel more strongly about the matter and desire Denby's resignation for the good of the party. Denby was reared in the naval tradition and does not quit without fighting, as his repeated statements in the last few days plainly show. However, the question is now one which involves the fate of the party in the approaching election and Denby is willing to surrender his portfolio if such an act will make matters easier. He will do this, however, solely on the ground that it is to relieve the president of embarrassment and not as an admission that he has acted wrongly or with poor judgment in the leasing of naval oil reserves.

But this is only one phase of the situation. The prestige of the administration is like a mass of wreckage strewn about the ground in the wake of the path taken by the senate investigating committee piece by piece, and must be patched together again before the national campaign begins five months hence. Coolidge is the only man in the party who can take the pieces and rebuild the party's prestige so that it will bear some semblance to the solid structure that it was one month ago when the administration was riding easily on the popularity of its tax reduction program.

Transfer Oil Jurisdiction. There are many hints dropped that the president would be relieved to have the resignation of Attorney-General Daugherty, but his official departure from the cabinet is likely to be delayed until the present storm has subsided somewhat. He will be back in private life before the presidential campaign ends, in the opinion of most observers.

Another development that is likely

Continued on Page 7, Column 6.

U. S. ARMY PLANES PASS HONDURAS WITHOUT LANDING

Panama, February 10.—The American army airplanes which are flying from Panama to Guatemala arrived yesterday at San Salvador from Managua, Nicaragua. The flight was made without stopping at Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, as was provided for in the schedule. No explanation of why the planes failed to stop there is available, but the belief was expressed today that they passed over the city without visiting it owing to the disturbed political situation.

6 BURN TO DEATH IN TENEMENT FIRE

Mother Tosses Babe To Safety in Arms of Policeman Standing in Official Automobile.

Rockville Center, N. Y., February 10.—Before policemen on the scene had called the village volunteer fire department, six persons, including four children, had been burned to death in a fire, believed of incendiary origin, which today destroyed a three-story tenement house.

Two negro families on the third floor escaped by gaining access to the front porch roof from a second floor window and by jumping to a net improvised by policemen. With flames licking the stairs leading to the first floor, the negroes broke their way into a second floor apartment.

When the police arrived Mrs. Angelo Camarano, holding her 9-month-old babe, was standing on the window sill of the second floor apartment which she occupied. The police backed their automobile underneath this window, caught the baby which Mrs. Camarano threw to them and then helped the mother climb down. Mother and infant were burned about the head and face.

From the wreckage were removed the bodies of Camarano, John Santilana, a roomer in the Camarano apartment, and four Camarano children: Anthony, 14, Frank, 12, Fannie, 4 and Carrie, 3.

OBREGON TROOPS SCORE VICTORY

Main Rebel Column at Ocotlan Hoists White Flag in Appeal for Truce.

Mexico City, February 10.—The federal forces have achieved an overwhelming victory over the rebels after 11 hours of furious fighting on the banks of Lerma river at Ocotlan, according to a report made by General Amaro to President Obregon.

Heavy casualties were suffered by both sides. A number of the commanding generals were killed during the crossing of the river subsequent to the storming of "death's balcony," as the soldiers call the rebel trenches, according to special dispatches from Ocotlan.

After crossing the river the federal forces successfully attacked the rebel positions at Cuizeco, forcing the main rebel column to hoist the white flag and sound bugles calling for a parley, the dispatches say.

Continued on Page 7, Column 6.

TWO REGIMENTS OF STATE GUARDS CALLED TO HERRIN

Fifty Deputies of S. Glenn Young Release 3 Kidnaped Policemen From County Jail.

NO MARTIAL LAW NEAR FOR "CITY OF BLOOD"

Raider Chieftain Declares His Activities Followed Demand of 'Law Abiding Element.'

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Herrin, Ill., February 10.—Adjutant General Carlos E. Black this evening issued an order for the immediate training of the 132nd infantry of the Illinois State militia, Chicago unit, and of the 130th infantry composed of companies from southern Illinois, to proceed at once for this city.

The Chicago troops have been ordered to leave Chicago at 1 o'clock Monday morning and will arrive in Herrin at 2:30 p. m. Monday. The 130th infantry is expected to arrive shortly after this hour. This will bring the total number of state troops in Herrin and the whole of Williamson county to 1,700.

The troops will be under the command of General Miller J. Foreman, of Chicago, commanding officer of the 33rd division, Illinois national guard. Adjutant General Black declared:

No Martial Law Looms. Five companies of militia already are patrolling Herrin. In answering a question whether complete martial law would be declared in Williamson county, Adjutant General Black said: "There'll be no martial law in Williamson county." He declined to comment on the order calling out more troops.

General Black arrived here at 3 a. m. today and spent several hours in conferences with Colonel A. L. Culbertson, in command of the state militia here; officials of the city government and S. Glenn Young, who is acting chief of police.

General Black declared in a statement to the Associated Press he had made a thorough survey of the situation, but he had convinced himself that complete martial law would not be necessary.

While General Black would not commit himself as to the cause of the calling out of additional troops, it was generally taken as an indication here that the situation was serious. It was also believed that the troops

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

Sick for Year Hicks Ends Life By Pistol Shot

Note Found in His Hand Reads "Don't Blame Belle."

In ill health for more than a year and dependent over his inability to work, Obadiah D. Hicks, 56, of 340 Luckie street, ended his troubles Sunday afternoon by sending a pistol shot through his head. Although the ambulance of Hunter-Blanchard-Garrett company made a new speed record death won the race, the victim dying before the car reached Grady hospital.

Hicks, a printer-pressman by trade, recently had despaired of ever getting well and talked of "ending it all." Sunday morning when he took his pistol from beneath his pillow his wife grew suspicious and tried to take it from him. The struggle ceased when he told her: "Belle, you know I have better sense than to take my own life."

Mrs. Hicks remained in the room with him all day Sunday, until just a few minutes before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when she stepped outside the door into the hall to converse with Mrs. J. H. Crowe, who lived just across the hall from the Hicks.

She had just closed the door when she heard the report of a pistol. Rushing in, she found her husband on the bed in a pool of blood.

A note found clasped in his left hand read, "Don't blame Belle."

A coroner's inquest will be held at the chapel of Hunter-Blanchard-Garrett company Monday. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Forbes Takes Oath To Be Faithful To Trust In Care of Wounded Heroes



WHEN FORBES SWORE TO FAITHFULLY DISCHARGE TRUST PLACED IN HIS HANDS

Charles R. Forbes, second from the right, with his right hand raised, taking his oath of office as protector of the interests of America's war veterans. He said upon that occasion: "I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same . . . and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

How Forbes actually conducted himself in his high office is revealed in the sordid tale of graft and waste told in Will Irwin's story of the Veterans' Bureau scandal.

FINDLAY FRENCH TO SPEAK TODAY

Baltimore Expert Will Tell of Value of Industrial Bureau in Increasing Wealth of Cities.

Proposals for a practical working basis of a scientific campaign of industrial expansion for Atlanta will be discussed at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the chamber of commerce at a meeting called by Mayor Walter A. Sims. The chief speaker will be H. Findlay French, director of the Baltimore bureau of industries, who is in Atlanta in an advisory capacity and who was in conference Sunday with business and civic leaders.

Paul Norcross, president of the chamber of commerce, and James L. Logan said Sunday that the operation of an industrial bureau in Atlanta would be an accomplished fact and would operate as an independent organization as a department of the chamber of commerce as soon as an expert chief for the bureau could be appointed.

"The industrial expert and his staff will compile all information of interest to manufacturers concerning Atlanta, its sources of raw materials, its logical markets, its transportation, power and labor cost conditions. The bureau also will maintain close touch with all manufacturing industries in the country and direct its efforts to bringing to Atlanta all industries which can be operated more profitably here than in other cities or sections."

An independent board of directors, according to Mr. Logan, will have direct supervision over the industrial expert in charge of the bureau. This board will include representatives of the city and county government, the daily newspapers, banks, power company, railroads and other interests most concerned in industrial expansion for Atlanta.

The plan, as tentatively adopted, is to follow the program of the Baltimore bureau of industries, of which Mr. French is now head, and which he will explain in detail Monday afternoon. The Baltimore bureau was instrumental in increasing Baltimore industrial capital \$85,000,000 during the first eight months of its existence, giving employment to more than 35,000 additional workers during the period, according to an official survey of the city.

Mr. French was met on his arrival here Sunday by a delegation of Atlantians, who escorted him to the Wincoff hotel. An informal reception was held for him at 7:30 o'clock at night. An informal luncheon will be given for personal friends here at the Capital City club at 12:30 o'clock Monday.

Representatives of all Atlanta civic, industrial and commercial organizations and the public generally will attend the Monday conference.

Mayor Walter A. Sims, who sponsored the movement to bring Mr. French here to give impetus to the industrial drive, will preside.

Forbes Pours Lives Of Crippled Heroes Into Pot of Graft

WILL IRWIN BARES TRAIL OF GRAFTERS.

Will Irwin's story will reveal proof of graft by Forbes and collusion with numerous persons to defraud the government of millions of dollars in connection with the letting of contracts for construction of hospitals at Livermore, Cal., Northampton, Mass., Tupper Lake, N. Y., and other places and also in acquisition of sites for those hospitals.

It will be revealed how \$80,000 of floor cleaner and floor wax were purchased at outlandish prices. The government paid for large quantities of floor cleaner over fifty times the manufacturing cost. Enough floor wax was purchased to keep all veterans' hospitals supplied adequately for 150 years. Proof is furnished of the sale and resale of vast quantities of hospital supplies; sheets, blankets and pillow cases for the veterans were sold out of one end of a supply depot at ruinous prices while inferior goods, purchased at grafting prices, were being shipped in to replace those sold. Over \$3,000,000 worth of goods were sold without bids.

It will be revealed how Charles R. Forbes attempted to flee the country and was turned back from European shores by United States government agents on the ship on which he attempted his escape.

Many more revelations, all corroborated by sworn testimony, records from files and photostatic copies of incriminating documents, will be detailed in subsequent installments of one of the most amazing graft stories in American history.

ITALIAN COMPANY TO EXPLOIT ISLES THAT DOT AEGEAN

Trieste, February 10.—Premier Mussolini has given his approval to a new commercial company which is to exploit the islands in the Aegean sea and adjacent regions. The premier urges that the island of Rhodes be transformed into a base for shipping Italian products throughout Asia Minor. He also emphasizes the necessity of increasing the number of steamship lines between the Adriatic and the eastern Mediterranean.

Teapot Dome Scandal Pales To Purity Before Sinister Glare of Veterans' Bureau Shame.

U. S. ARMY DESERTER BETRAYS HIGH TRUST

Disabled Service Men Sacrificed While Waste and Loot Take \$225,000,000 Yearly From Their Care.

(Copyright, 1924, United States and Canada, Great Britain and South America, by North American Newspaper Alliance. All rights reserved.)

BY WILL IRWIN.

One day early in 1923, a stout, middle-aged and roughly well-favored man walked unsteadily out of the white house, his face pale, his hands shaking. Even the imperturbable doorkeeper spared a glance of surprise and concern as he closed the door for the last time on Colonel Charles R. Forbes. For two years that knock had opened magically to his knock. While senators and congressmen waited in line to "see the chief," he had walked in as he pleased, a welcome friend and familiar. It would never open to him again. A president of the United States had lost his temper—exploded in such righteous wrath as the white house had never heard since the days of Andy Jackson.

The episode put a period not only to the career of Charles R. Forbes, once head of the veterans' bureau, but to a piece of graft as big and picturesque as these United States have ever known.

The Teapot Dome affair, involving as it does high politicians and presidential possibilities, has somewhat deflected public interest from the mess in the veterans' bureau. But measured in terms of money and waste, it is much the greater.

Spent \$450,000,000 Annually. Charles R. Forbes directed for two years a department of the government which spent annually more than \$450,000,000.

According to the men who investigated its affairs for the senate, twenty-five per cent of this expenditure may be charged to graft and—by far the greater item—to the waste which always accompanies graft. Reckoned over a period of two years that toll of graft and waste amounts to \$225,000,000. The

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

DANCE OF DEATH BY M'ADOO FOES WAS PREMATURE

Distinct Reaction Favoring McAdoo for President Grips Washington as Enemies Gasp.

NO TEAPOT TAIN SPOTS EX-TREASURER

Republican Newspaper Prints Editorial Absolving McAdoo From Any Blame in Actions.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

Washington, February 10.—Any accurate picture of Washington today would record, as one of the most striking of the phases which pass swiftly here now a distinct reaction in favor of McAdoo. McAdoo leaders who a week ago had thrown up their hands, now say they will carry on the fight to the end. They say that McAdoo is to have his chance to appear before the committee; they have strong confidence that this appearance will reveal nothing except what is to McAdoo's credit; they assert that this will be a vindication; and some of them, at least, express the hope and belief that after McAdoo has testified his candidacy will be as if the Doheny incident had never happened.

For this reversal of form among the McAdoo leaders and among some others as well, there are several reasons. Perhaps the biggest reason is the presence of McAdoo himself in Washington. He arrived here with all his native capacity as a fighting man stimulated to the highest pitch by a strong sense of indignation. His followers were quickly made to realize that he was going to stay in the race to the end if every follower left him; and the mere radiation of this fighting quality from McAdoo's magnetic personality stiffened those leaders who came in contact with him and helped the morale of the whole McAdoo following everywhere.

Dance Ill-Advised.

Another reason for this reaction is that it is a natural result of the almost ecstatic joy with which McAdoo's political opponents in his own party and among the republicans received the news which they hoped had spelled McAdoo's political death.

The very bitterness of those who hate McAdoo led them into an excess of rejoicing that struck the bystanders as just a little indecent. The ecstatic dancing on McAdoo's political corpse was overdone to an extent that brought sympathy to the corpse.

Also, there is now a complete realignment.

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

House Must Pass On Four Reports On Revenue Bill

3 Republican, 1 Democratic Report To Come From Committee.

Washington, February 10.—The revenue bill providing for complete revision of the federal taxes and for a 25 per cent reduction in 1923 personal income taxes payable this year will reach the house tomorrow from the ways and means committee and on Thursday will be taken up for debate.

Leaders predict the measure will be before the house at least two weeks and possibly four. An indication of the fight which will be made on the bill, particularly its income tax rates, are the same as suggested by Secretary Mellon, was given today in the announcement that four separate reports would be made by the committee members.

There will be three reports from the republicans and one signed by the 11 democrats of the committee who voted for the Mellon rates, arguing more vigorously than the chairman for the maximum surtax rate of 25 per cent. Representative Fear, Wisconsin, republican insurgent, already has made public another report in which he argues against any reduction in the surtax rates and for a greater cut in the normal rates.

The democratic report will demand lower normal tax rates and higher surtax rates than carried by the bill and additional exemptions.

TOSSES WOMEN THROUGH WINDOW AS DEATH CALLS

Mr. and Mrs. DuPre Drop Into Fiery Cauldron as Second-Story Floor of Home Caves In.

TWO BODIES BURNED BEYOND RECOGNITION

Mrs. H. M. Cunningham, Badly Injured in Rescue, Now Hysterical at Davis-Fischer Sanitarium.

Trapped in a seething mass of flames, Charles W. Dupre and his wife were burned to death in their home on Habersham road early Sunday morning, after the husband had saved the lives of two women relatives by throwing them bodily through an upstairs window.

Just a few seconds after Mrs. H. M. Cunningham, mother of Mrs. Dupre, had been thrown to the ground, the second floor of the building gave way, dashing Dupre and his wife into a fiery grave. Mrs. William A. Dupre, daughter of Mrs. Cunningham, the other occupant of the house, escaped uninjured except for severe shock.

Bodies Are Recovered.

A solemn group of volunteer helpers rescued the bodies from the ruins of the home. They were charred beyond recognition. Mrs. Cunningham was rushed to Davis-Fischer sanitarium. Mrs. William Dupre was taken to the home of neighbors, where she remained Sunday, barely able to furnish meager details of the tragedy. The four occupants of the house, aroused early Sunday morning by the intense heat and smoke, found themselves trapped by walls of flame, according to Mrs. Dupre's story. Frantic efforts to throw open the windows proved fruitless. Dupre then picked his wife's sister up in his arms, crashed the window pane with her feet and dropped her safely to the ground.

Mrs. Dupre says that she heard her mother screaming that "he was trying to throw her from the window," and then the body of Mrs. Cunningham dropped by her side.

Flooring Gives Way.

As Dupre made feeble efforts to assist his wife to safety the flooring gave way and they both fell helpless into the blazing embers of the first floor.

The house stands isolated on a hill, almost a quarter of a mile from any other residence, and no one was attracted to the scene until Mrs. Dupre stumbled down the road to a neighbor's home.

Before the fire department could reach the scene, which is located almost a half-mile from Peachtree road, the house was reduced to cinders. The heat was so great that two automobiles standing in the yard were ignited and completely destroyed.

Residents of the neighborhood were attracted to the scene by the fire engine sirens, and soon a crowd of

Continued on Page 5, Column 2.

The Weather INCREASING CLOUDINESS.

Georgia—Increasing cloudiness Monday followed by rain Monday night or Tuesday; slightly warmer in north and central portions Monday and on the coast Tuesday; moderate north shifting to east and southeast winds.

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina—Fair Monday; Tuesday rainy and slightly warmer; moderate north shifting to east and southeast winds.

Florida—Fair Monday; Tuesday cloudy and slightly warmer, probably showers in extreme north portion; gentle to moderate north shifting to east and southeast winds.

Alabama—Increasing cloudiness followed by rain Monday afternoon or night and on Tuesday; somewhat warmer Tuesday; moderate to fresh east and southeast winds.

Mississippi—Rain Monday and Tuesday; somewhat warmer Tuesday; moderate to fresh east shifting to south winds.

Tennessee—Cloudy, followed by rain Monday; Tuesday rain and slightly warmer.

Kentucky—Increasing cloudiness followed by rain Monday afternoon and night and on Tuesday; somewhat warmer Tuesday.

Louisiana—Monday and Tuesday rain, moderate temperature. Oklahoma—Monday probably rain; Tuesday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature. East Texas—Monday rain; Tuesday partly cloudy, rain in east portion; somewhat colder in west portion. West Texas—Monday unsettled, rain in east portion, colder in extreme west portion; Tuesday probably fair.

Teapot Dome Boils Over

You've read a lot about the naval oil reserve scandal. Could you give a connected story of what it's all about? Could you tell the next fellow you meet how the scandal started, what it's history has been and the developments to date? Do you know what is back of it all?

Our Washington Bureau has prepared a clear and condensed but comprehensive story of the history of the oil reserves, and their leasing, with a chronology showing just what happened and how it happened. If you want a copy of this bulletin, fill out the coupon below and mail as directed.

Washington Bureau, Daily Constitution, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I want a copy of the HISTORY OF TEAPOT DOME and enclose herewith 5 cents in loose postage stamps for same:

NAME _____
Street and No. or R. R. _____
City _____ State _____

TWO REGIMENTS
CALLED TO HERRIN

Continued from First Page.

Denies Young's Story.
Details of the attack upon the Her-
rin hospital early Saturday morning
where Deputy Sheriff Layman was
wounded, have been given by Dr.
J. T. Black, owner of the institution,
nurses and patients of the hospital.
Dr. Black asserted he had counted
more than 200 bullet holes on the
inside of the hospital, these holes
having been caused by shots fired
from the outside.

This fact, however, contradicts the
statement made previously by Young
and his followers who attempted to
force their way into the hospital Sat-
urday morning. Young had asserted
that he and his deputies had with-
drawn from the hospital after firing
a few shots, they having been fired
upon from the inside of the hospital.

Patients in Panic.
The attack on the hospital, accord-
ing to nurses and other employees,
caused a panic among the patients,
many of whom were said to have suf-
fered a relapse due to fright. Layman,
his nurse said, had been awakened
from sleep by the shots and begged
for protection, saying "they had come
to get him." Inquiries among the 20
patients of the hospital developed
that the attack lasted about half an
hour.

Upon Dr. Black's refusal to admit
Young and his force a fusillade of
shots shattered windows, pierced the

doors and showered plastering and
wood splinters through the rooms.
Several men, who had brought Lay-
man to the hospital, the patients
said, then returned a number of
shots.

**GALLIGAN ORDERS
APPEAR AS RISE.**
Herrin, Ill., February 10.—John
Ford, chief of police of Herrin, and
Harold Crain, a patrolman, were
brought back from Belleville, Ill., by
a group of 8, Glenn Young deputized
citizens this afternoon.

Young declared Sheriff George
Galligan, now under arrest charged
with the murder of Constable Caesar
Cagle, kidnapped on the highway in an
adjacent county. Galligan said he
took the men away for their own
safety after they had charged a meet-
ing of the Knights of the Flaming
Circle, an anti-klan organization, at
Rome hall last Thursday night. The
shooting as the result of this clash
between the officers and Cagle and
the serious wounding of John Layman,
one of Galligan's deputies.

As Galligan was returning from
Murphyboro en route to Marion yes-
terday he was arrested at Carbondale
by Chief of Police Cagle Adams. He
was brought to Herrin by a number
of special police, and in the presence
of Young telephoned Sheriff White
at Murphyboro to release Ford and
Crain.

Instead of releasing the two offi-
cers, Young declared, White's de-
puties took them to Belleville, Ill., in
Clair county. They were found there
by about fifty of Young's deputies
early today, after an all-night search,
and returned to Herrin.

Although there was no outward in-

dications by early evening that mar-
tial law would be declared, Young
told newspaper men he expected the
military would adopt such a measure
shortly.

Over 5,000 people from Herrin and
Williamson county assembled at the
First Baptist church this afternoon
to attend the funeral of Constable
Cagle, Rev. L. E. Lester, of the
church, and the Rev. P. R. Glatfelter,
both admitted klan leaders, conducted
the services.

**GLENN YOUNG SAYS
HE ANSWERED "CALL."**
Herrin, Ill., February 10.—S.
Glenn Young, acting chief of police
of Herrin, in a statement to the As-
sociated Press this afternoon and in
answer to a question as to how and
why he was placed in charge of raid-
ing activities in Williamson county
said that the "law abiding" element
of the county had sent for me and
asked me to take things over.

Four years ago, he said, was a
federal prohibition enforcement offi-
cer, I raided Herrin and parts of
Williamson county single-handed," he
said, and because the people of the
county were weary of law en-
forcement were pleased with my work
they sent for me.

My first raid was on my return
from my first trip on December 22 and
netted 186 prisoners as well as an
enormous quantity of illicit liquor.
Since that time I have made num-
berous other raids with comparable
success. Every time I have made a place
I have done so as a deputized offi-
cer, either city, county or state.

"I severed my connection with the
federal prohibition forces over two
years ago.

Local klansmen in a statement
made several weeks ago declared in
a speech before a local club that
Young was their paid employee and
a purse of \$5,000 was raised and
given to him.

Asked his opinion of the prohibi-
tion law, Young declared:
"I am not a crank on prohibition
or on liquor, but I am a crank on
law enforcement. Whether for violat-
ing the liquor laws or any other
law. Although I do not use liquor
or do not object to its lawful use, but
the way the law is being enforced
throughout America now it is impos-
sible in my opinion to bring results.
The law can be enforced as we have
proven, but it is not being enforced
as it should be, and never will be
as long as a bunch of politicians con-
trol things.

The way to enforce the prohibi-
tion law in America," Young said,
"would be to place the prohibition
forces under the control and direc-
tion of the war department."

Three Factions at War.
"Williamson county, according to
dozens of reputable people interviewed,
is divided into three classes or fac-
tions. The Ku Klux Klan, or dry,
anti-klan, or wet, and a third group
who have kept aloof from it all.

Consequently, residents said, there
is continual strife.

Sheriff George Galligan and his
deputies admit their department is
at odds with Young and his forces.
Young charged Galligan with laxity
in law enforcement and Galligan
charged Young with unwarranted
and unauthorized interference with
the law enforcement of the city and
county.

One prominent citizen of Herrin
declared that the present trouble
started last December and amounts
to nothing more or less than a fight
between the control of Herrin and Wil-
lamson county between the klan, re-
ferred to as the dries, but who declare
they are for law enforcement only,
and the Knights of the Flaming Circle,
referred to as the wets but who say
they resent interference with local
government.

Administration Divided.
Part of the city administration,
this citizen said, are known as
klansmen and the other party as anti-
klansmen. By political jockeying, he
said, an entire new police force was
appointed on the first of January.
This new force was admitted to be
favorable to the klan side of the ad-
ministration.

Shortly after that he said Sheriff
Galligan was taken ill and was con-
fined to his home. In the meantime,
however, Young lured a group of
deputized citizens and continued to
make raids in Herrin and the county.

There was much shooting and many
of those whose homes were raided
charged Young and a number of his
riders with property destruction. Young
and a number of his men were
arrested on nine counts but all made
bond of \$10,000 for each count and
were released pending investigation
by the Williamson county grand jury.

Many foreign residents, principally
French and Italian, in the settle-
ments just outside Herrin have filed
charges with their respective consuls
alleging damages and loss of prop-
erty.

Galligan Asked for Troops.
Sheriff Galligan asked for state
troops as he feared the situation was
beyond control and the sheriff, in a
statement, said he could not be re-
sponsible for the results if unauthori-
zed persons continued to raid places
and homes in the county.

Governor Small sent troops to Her-
rin about the middle of January and
they remained a little longer than a
week and returned to their homes.
Two officers stayed at Herrin until
the last of his month. No raids were
made while the troops were here but
after they left the raiding was re-
sumed. In a raid last Thursday
night E. C. Frick, foreman of the
county grand jury which is now in
session, was arrested and charged
with having in his possession illicit
liquor.

Frick claimed that he was inno-
cent and in a statement last Friday
morning said that Young had him
arrested because he was foreman of
the grand jury that is investigating
charges against Young.

Police Called, Too.
That night the Knights of the
Flaming Circle held a meeting in
Rome hall here. Galligan and a de-
puty, John Layman, visited the hall
in the "interests of peace," they said.
While the meeting was in progress
the Herrin police force came into the
hall. Some one started shooting and
Layman was shot through the lung.
Galligan escaped. There was a large
crowd gathered around the hall, he
said, and fearful for the safety of
the Herrin policemen he commandeered
an automobile and took them to
Murphyboro and then asked for
state troops.

Layman was taken to the Herrin
hospital a few blocks away by May-
or Anderson, Ora Thomas and six
other men.

Constable Cagle, who has been is-
suing the warrants for the raiding
parties, went to the hospital, knod on
the door and said they had warrants
for Anderson, Thomas and the other
six men charging them with com-
plicity in the murder of Cagle.

Battle at Hospital.
Young declared he was answered
by a volley of shots fired from inside
the hospital. "We fired back and re-
treated to the street," he said, "when
another volley of shots were fired
from the second floor at us.

"We fired once in return and then
ceased, but placed a guard around the
hospital building until the troops
arrived at 4 o'clock Saturday morn-
ing."

Immediately after this several hun-
dred men were deputized as special
police and Young, who said he had
been previously appointed as a police
officer, was given command.

The men patrolled the streets
with sawed-off shotguns and revolvers

AMUSEMENTS
THEATERS : : MOVIES

Atlanta Theater—Today, Tuesday and
Wednesday, Raymond Hitchcock in "The
Old Soak."

Lyric Theater—All week, Lyric players
in "Just Suppose," starring Isabelle Lowe.
Loew's Grand—Loew's vaudeville and
feature pictures. (See advertisement for
program.)

Forsyth Theater—All week, vaudeville
and new reels. (See advertisement for
program.)

Howard Theater—Today, Tuesday and
Wednesday, Nita Naldi in "Don't Call It Love."

"The Old Soak."
(At the Atlanta Theater.)

An outstanding announcement of the
theatrical season assuredly is the
promised appearance of Raymond
Hitchcock at the Atlanta theater to-
night and for the first half of the
week, with matinee Wednesday, in the
Don Marquis comedy success, "The
Old Soak." The absence of the ir-
resistible "Hitchy" from musical com-
edy will be in itself a novelty, for
season in and season out this effec-
tiveness of personality is expected to en-
live the proceedings in a Broadway
revue, but no less interesting is the
fact that his artistic endowments are
now to grace the straight comedy

The tour of Hitchcock and "The Old
Soak" is likely to be the foremost
comedy event of the new season and
that which is included in the it-
inerary will arouse keen anticipa-
tion of enjoyment among all seekers
after the best theater has to offer.

Loew's Vaudeville.
(At the Grand.)
"The Band Box Revue." Latest
vaudeville triumph of George Mann,
with his company of talented enter-
tainers direct from Gotham, opens at
Loew's Grand theater today for the
first time in the city. The new
headline attraction of the vaude-
ville program.

In addition to the scintillating but
amuse, pen and syncopation, the
bill includes Harry Mayo in his
skit "A Knight of the Road," "Life's Little
Jokes" is the offering of Carol Ra-
dine and Dorothy Ray which is filled
with mirth. Mack and Manus are
unusual aerial acrobats with a num-
ber of sensational feats.

Percy Marmont and Howard Ros-
well feature in "The Man Life
Passed By."

Nita Naldi.
(At the Howard.)
The Howard presentation for this
week is William DeMille's latest
Paramount production "Don't Call It
Love," featuring Jack Holt, Agnes
Ayes, Nita Naldi and Theodore Kos-
loff. One of the high lights of this
picture is the gorgeous gowns worn
by Nita Naldi and other women in
the cast. No money was spared in the
production of "Don't Call It Love"
and the movie acts show this fact.

In the story is found a love theme,
the like of which is new to screen
plays. It answers the question of
whether a man likes the vampire or
the home-loving class of women.

The overture for the week is "At-
lanta Forward March," composed by
Enrico Lettis.

Smiling Harry Philwin, "The Apo-
stle of Happiness," baritone, sings in
the prologue.

"Thundering Dawn."
(At the Rialto.)
Gaiety at its brightest—veiled but
seductive jazz of the Orient where
graceful bodies swayed through soft-
ened lights, and no one cared for the
home-loving class of women, each
other through half drunken stupors.

Tidal wave! The sea dashed in to
wash everything away. Who could
survive such a mad tropic storm?
"Thundering Dawn," starring J.
Warren Kerrigan and Anna Q. Nil-
son, which is at the Rialto theater.

"Just Suppose."
(At the Lyric.)
Those whose hearts still respond
to the romance of young manhood
will find a world of delight in "Just
Suppose," the comedy drama of the
Prince of Wales and the Virginia
beauty which the Lyric Players will
present at the Lyric theater each
night this week, beginning tonight.

The play was written by Augustus
Thomas, famous for wholesome com-
edy, and entered a run of more than
a year when first produced in New
York. Miss Isabelle Lowe, herself
the belle of a distinguished Maryland
family, will be her own prototype in
the role of Linda Lee in "Just
Suppose." She has played the part be-
fore with great success on the Pa-
cific coast.

Rode in Gift Car.
"I was in a new closed car that
had just been given me by a group
of citizens," Young said, "but one
of the other cars was of the same
make as the one I had been driven
in. I have no doubt that we were
bond of \$10,000 for each count and
were released pending investigation
by the Williamson county grand jury.

The present situation in Herrin
and the county, military authorities,
Young and others agree, is fraught
with serious possibilities. Many de-
clare they would welcome the advent
of martial law as a means of pro-
viding the city and county with a
definite and decided form of govern-
ment.

It is freely rumored about the
town and country that a \$10,000
reward is being offered for the man
who made up the purse and in whose
hand it was found. Young is said to
have been heavily armed, as do prac-
tically all men in Herrin. Young car-
ries two revolvers in holsters, one on
either side of his body, and when he
is in his office at the city hall he
sawed-off shotgun within reach. This
is in addition to upwards of ten of
his armed deputies who are always
with him.

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa
The delicious fragrance of
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa
Its unquestioned
purity, uniformity
and palatability
make constant
users of all who
try it; it is the
cocoa of high
quality.

Made only by
Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.
Established 1750
Mills at Dorchester, Mass.,
and Montreal, Canada
BOOKLET OF CHOICE RECIPES SENT FREE

"The last drop is as good as the first."

The delicious fragrance of
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa
Its unquestioned
purity, uniformity
and palatability
make constant
users of all who
try it; it is the
cocoa of high
quality.

Made only by
Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.
Established 1750
Mills at Dorchester, Mass.,
and Montreal, Canada
BOOKLET OF CHOICE RECIPES SENT FREE

"The last drop is as good as the first."

The delicious fragrance of
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa
Its unquestioned
purity, uniformity
and palatability
make constant
users of all who
try it; it is the
cocoa of high
quality.

Made only by
Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.
Established 1750
Mills at Dorchester, Mass.,
and Montreal, Canada
BOOKLET OF CHOICE RECIPES SENT FREE

"The last drop is as good as the first."

The delicious fragrance of
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa
Its unquestioned
purity, uniformity
and palatability
make constant
users of all who
try it; it is the
cocoa of high
quality.

Made only by
Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.
Established 1750
Mills at Dorchester, Mass.,
and Montreal, Canada
BOOKLET OF CHOICE RECIPES SENT FREE

Hitchcock Comes
Tonight in Play
Of Atlanta Man

Entertainment of double interest
will be offered Atlanta theater-goers
and friends of Don Marquis at the
Atlanta theater tonight when Ray-
mond Hitchcock, famous for his suc-
cesses in musical comedy, ventures suc-
cessfully upon another field in Mar-
quis' celebrated play, "The Old Soak."

"The Old Soak," coming to Atlanta
for the first time, deals with a type
of small town citizen who is endowed
with a winning personality and a
fund of humor, not to mention an
abundance of "homey" philosophy.

The name of Hitchcock, who for
years been synonymous with musical
comedies. This is his first appear-
ance in a new field and, according to
New York critics, his work is su-
perb.

"The Old Soak" was lifted from a
humorous column in a New York pa-
per, conducted by Don Marquis. It
is filled with sparkling wit and it is
a fitting vehicle for Hitchcock.

The fact that the production comes
from the pen of one so well known
in Atlanta as Don Marquis insures
packed houses at the Atlanta during
the three nights' engagement. Marquis
at present conducts a popular col-
umn in the New York Tribune. At
most a score of years ago he was en-
gaged in newspaper work in Atlanta.

For two seasons "The Old Soak"
has had immense success in Gotham
and is coming to Atlanta with its origi-
nal cast.

Manager Haase believes that the
Hitchcock-Don Marquis produc-
tion would draw capacity
crowds for at least a week, but due
to the appearance of Anna Pavlova
the three latter days of the week,
Atlantans will be offered the oppor-
tunity of seeing "The Old Soak" only
tonight, Tuesday and Wednesday.

**ORDER OF EAST
PRESENTS RITUAL
SERVICES SUNDAY**

The order of the Star in the East
will present a beautiful and impres-
sive ritualistic service at 8 o'clock Sun-
day night at the Liberal Christian
church, before a capacity audience.
The service was staged under the
direction of Mrs. Dr. Thomas Har-
cock.

The parent order of the Star in the
East was founded on January 11,
1911, and has representatives in
every country, while the Atlanta or-
ganization was organized in 1917.

The organization has grown
through the expectation of the com-
ing in the near future of a great
spiritual teacher. That feeling, the
members state, is prevalent in many
parts of the world. The order was
created with the object of uniting, as
far as possible, that expectation,
wherever and in whatever form it
exists, in preparation for the coming
of the expected teacher.

Among the participants of the pa-
gent were some of the best vocal
artists in the city, and the musical
feature of the ritual was very beau-
tiful. Men and women, garbed
in flowing white robes and gold em-
broided tunics took part. The
ritual lasted about one hour.

**FIVE ARRESTED
FOLLOWING FIGHT
AT LAWRENCEVILLE**

Lawrenceville, Ga., February 10.—
(Special).—Five men, two of whom
gave their names as Joseph L. Massey
and Roy L. Davis, and who stated
that they are from Fort McPherson,
were arrested by Sheriff Garner near

Lawrenceville last night. The other
men were Robert Smith, Leroy Jones
and Ross Neice, who reside near that
city.

According to Sheriff Garner, the
Fort McPherson men went to Smith's
home, where Jones and Neice were
visiting, and following an argument,
a free-for-all fight was started, which
ended in the arrest of all five men.

A small quantity of whisky was
found in the car driven by Massey and
Davis, and it is said that all five
participants in the battle had been
drinking.

**WOMEN OF G. O. P.
TO OPEN SCHOOL
FOR PARTY STUDY**

Washington, February 10.—To pre-
pare republican women for work in
the campaign next fall, "Political
Flatbushers" are to be opened, ac-
cording to an announcement made to-
day by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton,
vice chairman of the republican na-
tional executive committee.

There will be three classes for
"peakers, one for the study of party
fundamentals, another in which
local politics and organization will be
discussed in the other. The first
"training camp" will be held in New
York city beginning March 3, under
Mrs. Arthur Livermore, a member of
the executive committee of the re-
publican national committee, and
originator of the courses.

The Bible was first translated into
the Chinese language 100 years ago
by Robert Morrison.

There are more than 700 inde-
pendent telephone companies in Tex-
as.

Philadelphia girls have the smallest
feet of any girls in the United States
while Chicago lassies still lead in the
largest sizes.

Of the 28,771 new accounts opened
in 1923 at the Philadelphia Savings
Fund society, 15,195 were by women
and 13,576 by men.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

At the age of 100 years, Mrs. Anna
Saunders is a very active member and
partner in a successful laundry busi-
ness in New York city.

MB

YOUR life insurance
should have skill-
ed attention. That is
what the Mutual Ben-
efit endeavors to fur-
nish. Service without
obligation to you.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE
INSURANCE CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.
ROBERT L. FOREMAN, STATE AGENT
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA

"THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE EXISTENCE ITS MANAGEMENT HAS
SUSTAINED THE HIGHEST IDEALS OF BUSINESS EQUITY."—Best's Reports



When TIME means Everything

Time counted when Danton's mad ride saved the
lovely Henriette in the nick of time.

Time is a vitally important factor in nearly every
serious occasion in our lives. It is especially im-
portant when you need a physic—when poisonous
intestinal waste matter must be eliminated promptly
without an unnecessary moment's delay. Time
counts.

PLUTO WATER is the quick, water physic. Un-
like unreliable over-night cathartics, Pluto acts in
30 minutes to two hours. Gently, but surely, it flushes
and washes the entire intestinal tract. Leaves no
unpleasant after effects.

PLUTO WATER is prescribed by physicians, sold
by druggists and bottled at famous French Lick
Springs in Indiana.

When nature won't **PLUTO** will

PLUTO WATER America's
Physic

**A Letter to
INDIGESTION
Sufferers**

You are invited to call on your druggist and have
him supply you with a twelve ounce prescription of
King's NuTreatment for indigestion—a new
scientific prescription which is guaranteed to re-
store nature's activities to your entire digestive
tract, stomach, intestines, colon and to relieve
distressing gas pressure about the heart.

Take six ounces of this prescription after which
if you do not believe that the treatment will cure
you sound and well, we request you to return the
remaining six ounces to your druggist and your
money will be immediately refunded.

We make good such refunds to your druggist.
Carry this letter with you.

Get this prescription today and you can eat any-
thing you wish tomorrow.

At all drug stores.

John B. Daniel Drug Co. Lamar & Rankin Drug Co.
McRoberts Drug Co. J. B. Riley Drug Co.

THE CONSTITUTION

CLARK HOWELL
Editor and General Manager.
Clark Howell, Jr., Business Manager.



Entered at the Postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., as second-class mail matter, September 15, 1879.
Telephone Main 8000.

ATLANTA, GA., February 11, 1924.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Carrier or Mail.
Daily and 1 Mo. 1 Mo. 2 Mo. 3 Mo. 6 Mo. 1 Yr.
Daily, 10c; 1 Mo., \$2.50; 2 Mo., \$4.50; 3 Mo., \$6.50; 6 Mo., \$12.00; 1 Yr., \$22.00.
By Mail Only.
Daily, 10c; 1 Mo., \$2.50; 2 Mo., \$4.50; 3 Mo., \$6.50; 6 Mo., \$12.00; 1 Yr., \$22.00.
Single Copies—Daily, 5c; Sunday, 10c.

J. R. HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, 100 Peachtree Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., is advertising manager for all territories outside of Atlanta.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New York City by 2 p. m. the day after issue. It can be had: Hottel's News, 100 Broadway and Forty-second street (Times Building corner); Schulte News Agency, at Bryant Park, and Grand Central Depot.

The Constitution is not responsible for advance payments to out-of-town local carriers, dealers or agents. Receipts given for subscription payments are not in accordance with published rates are not authorized; also not responsible for subscription payments until received at office of publication.

Member of The Associated Press.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published here.

OWE NO MAN ANYTHING, but to love one another; for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.—Romans 13:8, 10.

OUR BUILDING SURVEY.

Attention of Constitution readers is directed this morning to the special section of this paper carrying the semi-annual survey of building in the south.

This survey merits the careful study of every business man in Atlanta. It will serve as an index of current progress and a forecast of certain types of development for 1924 which will have a large bearing upon the financial and business world.

The amount of construction in progress is a sure index of a city's or section's immediate business condition. It not only indicates that business, industrial and population expansion is going on, but the actual money involved in the purchase of material and the payment of labor means millions in circulation for merchants and other business interests.

Consider what it would have meant had the twenty-seven million dollars spent in Atlanta during 1923 been withdrawn from circulation. This figure represents the total volume of sales of several of the largest retail establishments of the city. Its withdrawal would have seriously lessened bank debits.

The millions of dollars spent on new buildings not only furnished the city with some badly needed office buildings, modern and spacious apartments and large hotels, but it also furnished employment to hundreds of laborers and placed a daily average of fourteen thousand dollars into circulation in retail stores and building supply houses.

Many items of special interest to those who have the development of the south at heart are to be found in the survey section. The year 1923 has been remarkable not only for the six hundred millions expended in its principal cities for construction; but it has been even more remarkable for the two hundred millions spent on good roads, the hundred millions spent for new school and college buildings, the remarkable increase in hydro-electric power development and the greatly augmented spindleage of its cotton mills—all of which is detailed at length in the columns of the survey.

NO FREE SEEDS.

Dispatches from Washington state that congressmen from the agricultural states are being besieged with free seeds that have heretofore gone out by the carloads from Washington in January and February of each year.

As a matter of information it may be stated that there will be no distribution of government seed this year. When the agricultural appropriation bill came up in the last congress the usual fight was made on the seed item, and in the interest of "economy," so strongly urged the time by republican leaders, the same was struck from the bill. The members of congress from the south, almost to a man, voted for this item, but without avail.

Therefore, the thousands of people who have heretofore depended upon their congressmen to supply them with garden seeds, and with

flower seeds and herbs, will have to make other plans this year. There will be no seed distribution from Washington in 1924.

COMPLIMENTS FOR MILLER.

Friends of Henry W. Miller, former Atlantan, now vice president of the Southern Railway System, in charge of operation, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., are much gratified at the many complimentary things being said in railway circles about the success he has achieved in the operating results secured by the Southern in 1923.

A writer in the Wall Street Journal points out that the good showing made by the Southern in 1923, which was its best year, indicates a high degree of efficiency in management. While handling a record volume of traffic, unprecedented expenditures for maintenance both of roadway and equipment were made, but the transportation expenses were kept down so as to consume a materially smaller percentage of the operating revenues.

This means that expenditures for the upkeep of the property and for contributing to the safety of operation were increased liberally while the running expenses were intelligently controlled. This is an example of old-fashioned horse sense applied to railway management which the average business man will understand and applaud.

During 1923 the Southern handled the greatest volume of traffic in its history, but during the entire year no embargoes were issued against business offered for movement over its own rails.

As the man at the head of the operating organization, responsible for the development of policies and the control of expenses, Henry Miller is being given a good share of the credit for this achievement.

WISE MOVEMENT.

The launching of a Bureau of Industries for Atlanta, fashioned after a similar organization in Baltimore which has become nationally famous by reason of its constructive activities in planting millions of dollars in industrial enterprises in that city, will be perfected at a citizens' meeting called for today by Mayor Sims.

H. Findlay French, director of the Baltimore Bureau, will be present to address the Atlanta meeting and to explain how his own organization functions.

The Atlanta Bureau will be an auxiliary of the chamber of commerce and will function, as it should, under its auspices.

During the first eight months of the Baltimore organization it is said it was instrumental or directly responsible for the establishment of 61 new industrial plants employing a total of 14,500 skilled workmen. It has kept the good record up since.

Atlanta being the geographical and trade center of the southeast is in position to be made the greatest industrial city south of Baltimore and east of the Mississippi. Raw material for a great variety of manufactured articles is at the very door of Atlanta. With the ample rail facilities centering here and the other advantages peculiarly inviting as a main distributing point, the campaign for a greater industrial city, if systematically waged, will undoubtedly result most satisfactorily.

It is hoped the Industrial Bureau may be organized along strong and progressive lines.

The Toledo Blade has been "at some pains" to make these cigarette estimates—

"Seven billion more cigarettes were manufactured and consumed in 1923 than in 1922. In thirteen years, the sale of cigarettes has increased 663 per cent. That of cigars has gone up only 27 per cent. One explanation is that in the last decade American women have become cigarette smokers. Yet they have not, of course, smoked the huge numbers that have come at accelerated rate from the factories. The truth is that men in America have turned from cigars to cigarettes. Young men, in particular, show a tendency to spurn the larger and stronger article. The anti-cigarette campaign makes no headway, but it did prove the possession of valor—it tackled the particular demon of its hatred when the chances of success were slimmest."

Just From Georgia

BY FRANK L. STANTON

His Weather Remarks.
I'm never for the weather. When we're melting, all together—When the Sun sends down a furnace with his rays, And Winter—when it's freezing—Ain't the season that is pleasant?
For that's the time the weather ought to blaze!

I didn't have the makin' Of the world the weather's shakin'. Or there'd been a lot of changes 'round about 'em source about 'em. 'Twouldn't be so hot 'twould melt us—No icy sled would pelt us—No blizzard would be blowin' of us out!

An Invocation.
Sing, Mister Mockingbird—sing the "cavin'" would let the world that listens dream that it is May! That Love is in the garden, and he lifts a rose to you, and the sky will soon take color from your sweetest eyes of blue!

The Hopkins Journal says that "the Balk prize would come nearer describing it."
Goodbye! Spring told Winter: "There's the door." As the twilight closes, But he'd heard that word before—She pelted him with roses!

From the Old Home Town.
(W. B. Townsend, in Dahlonega Nugget.)
Wednesday morning the ground was covered with a heavy snow to inform us that winter is still with us, being useless for the spring birds and frogs to tune up yet.

We acknowledge with thanks a ticket from the Georgia Railway and Power company giving us a right to bathe and fish in their great lakes higher up in the mountains. We can not swim, but in order to be in no danger can bathe in the branch and fish in the lake.

Some merchants contend that it doesn't pay to advertise, and will keep goods on their shelves until their value is destroyed by the rats and mice because people do not know they are there and go where they are invited. How is it that Mr. Ford trades so many cars, and the mail order houses sell so many goods all over the United States?

The lion you dread at the end of the road may be dragged in a circus before you get there.

A Blessing.
Thanks for the bread of life, The shelter from whose shade we would not roam.
The love of children and the sweet heart-wife,
Whose smile lights home,
The joy of simple pleasures, heaven blest,
And toil still faithful till the bells ring "Rest!"

Word From Br'er Williams.
Some folks you know wouldn't be happy in heaven. The crown would be too heavy to tote around, and the angels would be "em tired, and what would be the use of golden streets to people who have had all the walking they wanted?

More "Fools of Fate."
He prayed to see the Happy Day (Since Fortune seemed to owe it.) He met it in the friendly way, And didn't know it!

And so it is, though life we go; And when it comes, still we doubt it; We're off in Heaven, and never know A thing about it!

It's mighty poor economy to wear out your knees prayin' for what you don't need.

The Cheering Word.
Honey, don't you worry 'Bout de trouble what's in sight; De sweet word fer you Is "I'll be with you right!" De sunshine is de friendly way, De stars is shinin' de night, But de stars is shinin' welcome: "I'll be with you right!"

Thank the Lord that most of the deep rivers to cross are those we see in dreams.

Today's Talk
BY GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

ONE THING.
One of the greatest failures I know of is that of a man who is so gifted he could do almost anything. But the years have rolled on, and this man is in middle life now—and his hand is full of poverty, nothing worthy of his great talents.

Do one thing well—better than he has ever been done before by anyone—and you will be happy, perhaps wealthy, but surely successful. And the fine thing about doing one thing well is that somehow or other you keep doing it better all the time.

Don't scatter. Get yourself in a corner and say to yourself something like this: "You have to succeed. You can. Therefore, go ahead and do it!" The first thing is to decide in your own mind just what you can put your heart into to the largest degree. Then keep at it, no matter how discouraging, no matter how many times you fail, no matter how hopeless the future looks for his return.

Make yourself known for doing at least one thing extraordinarily well. Pray worked for 23 years on his plans for attaining the North Pole. Time after time he returned to the place he started from, only to steel his will a new for another attempt, until finally one day the world was electrified by the simple message: "I got the Pole!"

Don't scatter. Concentrate. Let no sweet thing—and get it. Let no sweet siren song of fame or money or social glamor attract you from that one thing. All these may be added to your attainment if you are big enough to house them when you have won.

Do one thing well. I am told that Jane Cowl worked for six years on her characterization of Juliet—then she took her own life and risked all to give it to the public, with the result that many believe it is today the greatest Juliet of them all.

It's worth while to be big in one big thing. (Copyright, 1924, for The Constitution.)

Mrs. Allbritton Dies.
Quitman, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Mrs. M. R. Allbritton, formerly of this county, died suddenly of pneumonia at her home in Vero, Fla., according to word received here. Her death occurred 15 days after the death of her father, O. W. Peck, at Morven, in this county. She was 37 years old and leaves a husband and two children.

BITS OF NEW YORK LIFE

BY O. O. MCINTYRE

New York, February 10.—A page from the diary of a modern Samuel Pepys: Early up to oil my high hat to attend a church wedding and then home to breakfast with my mother-in-law, a sainted soul, and we had a fine contentful talk.

Afterward came Karl Harriman, the Chicago magazine editor. Labored awhile but we chatted pleasantly again and to see Paul Whiteman, the bandman, and we watched pennies with as much enthusiasm as heavy clappers at Monte Carlo.

At noon to the docks to say farewell to Frazier Hunt who returns to London and carried bouquet for Miss Hunt. We saw a young man and his lady enter a shop. He seated his lady and stood at the counter himself. The waiters in delicatessens are rarely tipped more than five cents.

A mah-jongg school has opened up in East Thirty-third street. Fashionable New Yorkers for a time deserting bridge tables to learn to kang, to chow and to pung. The game is excellently adapted to very high stakes and is said to be a social idler in their sea-side or thrills.

There is the fascination of a loose look in watching an iron worker on the fourteenth story of a new building cross the way. Despite a high wind he stands up every half hour or so and stretches as nonchalantly as a street laborer swings a pick. Once he swayed dizzily and fell astraddle the beam, but arose again to finish the stretch.

I wonder what a man would think about en route if he were to fall 14 stories. There are curious reactions facing death. Once I sank for the last time while bathing in a river. My last conscious thought was to wonder if grandma would have cream gravy with the steak for dinner. Always the old thought.

(Copyright, 1924, for The Atlanta Constitution.)

CONGRESS GETS BACK IN SWING

Washington, February 10.—Congress, slowly recovering its legislative equilibrium after a time deserting bridge tables to learn to kang, to chow and to pung. The game is excellently adapted to very high stakes and is said to be a social idler in their sea-side or thrills.

After disposing of the combination treasury-purchase appropriation measure, the house will take up the tax bill, on Thursday, under present plans. The vote on the supply bill is expected to be a close one.

Contrary to the usual custom, the house will have full and free discussion of the tax measure, which will be taken up without customary rule limiting debate and providing for only committee amendments. House leaders predict that at least two weeks will be required for passage of the bill.

House Directs Program.
The senate has agreed to vote late tomorrow on the resolution calling for the resignation of Secretary Denby for his part in the naval oil leases and leaders are hopeful of getting to consideration of the first of the annual supply measure—the interstate commerce bill—before the end of the week. Several other resolutions growing out of the oil inquiry still are pending, however.

Farm Bills in Senate.
As yet, the senate has made no provision for consideration of farm and railroad legislation. These two problems may reach the senate first, with the "doctor books" or to read descriptions of diseases or their symptoms. I believe it would be the part of wisdom of the layman to study or read nothing relating to disease or health unless the reading matter has been approved by his family physician.

Consideration of railroad legislation will be started this week by the interstate commerce committee, but an early report on none of the principal measures for amendment of the transportation act expected. The senate arrangements have been made to hold rather extensive hearings.

MACON BURGLARS STEAL ATLANTA MAN'S CLOTHING

Macon, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Burglars are no respecters of persons—doctors or otherwise—as Warren Matthews, of Atlanta, a member of the Emory university delegation to the student volunteer conference here, can testify.

Matthews has been staying at the College Hill apartments, opposite Wesleyan college, and his room was burgled last night. A burglar entered his room and carried off his overcoat, suit, shoes and hat, leaving him nothing but his underwear and shirt. Friends came to his assistance, however, and provided him with enough clothing to permit of his attending the closing session of the conference.

BISHOP OF CARLISLE IN WILSON TRIBUTE

Carlisle, England, February 10.—Because of the late Woodrow Wilson's family connection with Carlisle, which began in 1818, memorial services were held today at the Cathedral and Lawther Street Congregational church. At the Cathedral the bishop of Carlisle, preached eloquent tribute to the late president. The tragedy lay, he said, not in the ex-president's high ideals and his noble spirit, but in the fact that he was unable to rise to the vision he set before it.

ATKINSON CANDIDATES QUALIFY FOR PRIMARY

Pearson, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—The following men Friday qualified to run for Atkinson county offices at the primaries March 19: Ordinary, Rev. Dan J. Pearson; Marcus A. Pofford; Clerk Superior Court—Wiley N. Shuler; Judge of Probate—J. C. Gillis; Sheriff—E. D. Outlaw; J. R. McNeal; W. Roberts; E. D. Litzert; Tax Receiver—C. E. Griffin; M. C. Corbett; S. P. Thibault; the former Tax Collector—W. L. Kirkland; Griff Linsey, H. L. Lankford, Roan Corbett.

Hotel Man Dies.
St. Augustine, Fla., February 10.—William McAluffie, 59, manager of the Alcazar hotel here and manager and president of the Sinclair Hotel company at Bethlehem, N. H., was found dead here last night. Death was attributed to apoplexy.

Don't Think for a Minute the Little Fellow Doesn't Feel It



HEALTH TALKS BY WILLIAM BRADY, M. D.

LEARNINGS THINGS WHICH AIN'T SO.

A correspondent describes a rather common and harmless condition in children which is called geographic tongue, from the maplike marks which are seen on the tongue. She says "I took him to six doctors, one seemed to be able to tell me the cause or what it was. At last I took him to Dr. ———, the child specialist, who said nothing serious, called geographic tongue, didn't require treatment. But today while waiting in the dentist's office, I started reading a dental magazine. It had an article describing such a tongue and said it was syphilis. Is that true? I am greatly upset about it."

A moral which may be drawn from the story is that laymen should leave medical literature severely alone for the best interests of their health and peace of mind. There is no mischief capable of working more havoc than an attempt on the part of the layman to study "doctor books" or to read descriptions of diseases or their symptoms. I believe it would be the part of wisdom of the layman to study or read nothing relating to disease or health unless the reading matter has been approved by his family physician.

What is the origin of the name Catskill?
From "Katsbergs" the name given by the Dutch to the mountain now known as the Catskills because of the number of wild cats found in them. "Katskill" the river that flows down from the mountains, means "Tomcat's Creek."

What is the legal measure for a cord of wood?
Four by four by eight feet, or 128 cubic feet.

What is the Electric Fleet?
This term is applied to a group of six United States battleships which are driven by electricity. The battleships are equipped with large steam-driven dynamos which generate electricity. The electricity goes to large electric motors, specially designed for this purpose, which are directly connected with the propellers.

Is there any place in the United States where it rains only once a year?
Generally speaking, no. However, Death Valley, California, has been known to experience only one shower of rain in a year.

What are the proper refreshments to serve at a dance?
The hostess should always provide punch, as dancing creates thirst. Ice cream and cake or sandwiches and coffee are usual.

Is the phrase "on him and me" correct? It sounds awkward.
Yes. This is correct. On is a preposition followed by the objective case.

Hernia.
Is there any cure for hernia? How long a time is required? (I. A. G.)
Answer.—Yes. Generally two or three weeks of rest after the operation.

Skin Lotions.
Please publish the directions for making the skin lotion you had in the paper long time ago—a hand lotion to soften and whiten red and chapped hands. It was wonderfully effective. (Madge J.)
Answer.—Dissolve in a pint of water three drams of boric acid, two drams of glycerin and 60 grains of trageanth shavings, boiling constantly till a thin clear jelly results; apply a little two or three times a day.

(Copyright, 1924, for The Constitution.)

ALUMNAE TO MEET AT MACON TO PLAN WESLEYAN FUND

Macon, Ga., February 10.—When alumnae representatives of Wesleyan college gather from all parts of Georgia here Saturday to confer on plans for raising the million dollar "greater Wesleyan" fund it will mark the beginning of the first concerted effort ever made by the graduates of that institution to financially aid their alma mater.

Nearly one hundred delegates are expected at the meeting, which, it is declared, will be the most important alumnae gathering in the history of Wesleyan. Each county in the state in which there is a group of alumnae is to be represented. There are more than 1,500 women in Georgia who

attended Wesleyan in former years.

CREAGER REPEATS DARE TO HEFLIN

Washington, February 10.—R. B. Creager, republican national committeeman from Texas, in another open letter sent today to Senator Hefflin, democrat, Alabama, again challenged the senator to take issue with his attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Creager also dared Senator Hefflin to press his resolution which contemplates investigation into alleged frauds in the Big Grande valley of Texas, with which Mr. Hefflin connected the senator's name.

A number of clippings from democratic newspapers in Texas were enclosed in the letter and Mr. Creager said he "defied" the Alabama senator to read them into the congressional record. The clippings called toward the Ku Klux Klan, and, he said, "denounced" Mr. Hefflin and his resolution.

Mr. Creager reiterated the charge that his activity in the Alford election case and against the Ku Klux Klan was behind the Hefflin resolution, and announced that he would submit to the senate a resolution to investigate the frauds in the Big Grande valley of Texas to refute charges made by Mr. Hefflin.

LABOR PROPOSES SOP TO LIBERALS

London, February 10.—The new government will face parliament next Tuesday with the onerous task of steering a safe course against an adverse majority, and its life depending upon whatever assistance may be accorded it by the large liberal party.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald, whose health is not the best, is spending the week-end revising the speech in which he will announce the policy of his government. The three weeks' recess since the labor government was formed has been all too short, it is said, for the various committees of the cabinet to prepare all the necessary work and define the detailed lines of policy for the ensuing session, therefore it is not unlikely that the prime minister's speech may prove to be rather a general outline of policy than a detailed program of legislation.

The first business of the house on commons Tuesday will be the election of a chairman and a deputy chairman of committees. In this a concession is to be made to the liberals with a view to securing their good will. The government is expected to propose a labor member, Robert Young, as chairman, but leaving it to the liberals to choose a member of their party for deputy chairman.

Parliamentarians are watching with great interest the developments in this new experiment in the divided government, which is likely to tax the prime minister to the utmost. Still

DRINK OR DRUG

POISONING requires ELIMINATION. The New Treatment acts as an ANTIDOTE for these poisons, creates a itching for drink or drugs and overcomes the diseased condition. (No Hygiene used.) Dr. J. H. Conner, 10 years with the "Kaiser," in charge New Institute, 229 Woodward Ave., Atlanta, Ga.—(adv.)



Dangerous COUGHS

creep on unawares—but you can quickly check them by taking Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar Honey in time. It brings to inflamed tissues in the throat and chest just the aid they need. Dr. Bell's stops the cough with the same medicines that your doctor would prescribe—combined with the well-tried old remedy—pine tar honey. Its taste is pleasant, too. Keep Dr. Bell's on hand for all the family.

All druggists. Be sure to get the genuine.

DR. BELL'S Pine-Tar Honey

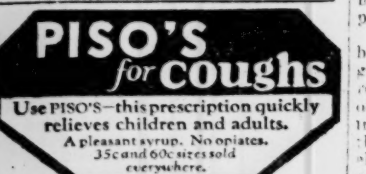


ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer"—Genuine



Genuine "Bayer" Tablets of Aspirin have been proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-three years for Colds and grippe misery. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost only few cents at any drugstore. Each package contains proven directions for Colds and tells how to prepare an Aspirin gargle for sore throat and tonsillitis. (adv.)



PISO'S for Coughs

Use PISO'S—this prescription quickly relieves children and adults. A pleasant syrup. No opiates. 25-cent 50-cent sizes everywhere.

The Greenwich Solid Silver Dinnerware

The Greenwich is an extra heavy Service in Sterling silver. It has Colonial, graceful lines with an effective chased decoration that gives the pattern a rare charm and distinction.

It is in the popular soft French gray finish and is an unusual value.

Call and let us show you this, and other complete Services in Solid Silver.

Maier & Berkele, Inc.

Gold and Silversmiths
31 Whitehall Street
Established 1887

GIFTS THAT LAST

it is conceded that the government starts under far more hopeful auspices than seemed possible a month ago. The first test of the temper of the house seems likely to arise quite early and will be concerned with what the government's opponents characterize as the first specialist move on the part of the labor government.

C. W. DUPRE AND WIFE DIE IN FIRE

Continued from First Page.

volunteer workers began a search for the bodies. At 5:30 o'clock there were at least 20 cars parked by the side of the road.

Mrs. Cunningham was taken to the Davis-Fischer sanitarium, where she was reported to be severely cut and bruised, as a result of her fall from the window.

According to Mrs. Dupre, they had retired about 11:30 o'clock Saturday night, leaving a fire in the sitting room grate on the first floor. The bedrooms were upstairs. About 4 o'clock, Mrs. Dupre says, she was awakened by the heat and noise of crackling timbers. Arousing other members of the family, they attempted to throw open the windows, but were unsuccessful. Her brother-in-law then picked her up and tossed her through the glass window and then threw Mrs. Cunningham to safety.

Building Caves In. A few seconds later there was a terrific crash and the building caved in. Mrs. Dupre then hurried to the home of a neighbor and spread the alarm. The house was burned to the ground, only a chimney remains to mark the spot where the two-story residence once stood. Ropes were stretched about the blackened spot to prevent curious persons from digging among the ruins.

Dupre was formerly the owner of the Atlanta Reo Automobile company, and had been engaged in the automobile business in Atlanta for the past ten or twelve years. At the time of his death, he represented the Kissel Automobile company in this city, and was prominently identified in automobile circles. He was about 45 years of age, and his wife was said to have been about 50.

Mrs. William Dupre lives in Marietta, and was stopping with her sis-



C. W. DUPRE.

ter here en route from Florida. Mrs. Cunningham resided with the Dupres. A coroner's inquest was held and the verdict was that Mr. and Mrs. Dupre met their death through a fire of "undetermined origin."

The bodies were taken to the funeral parlors of Greenberg & Bond.

NEGRO PASTOR URGES CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP

Rev. B. R. Holmes, president of Holmes institute, delivered an interesting sermon Sunday morning in St. Paul M. E. church on the subject, "Joshua's Leadership."

"Christian leadership makes the city and state free from crime and destruction," he said. "True leadership finds its origin in the conscience of an individual which prompts him to do right because it is right."

Rev. C. G. Gray, pastor, paid a high tribute to the work of the Holmes institute, saying that it deserves support of the citizens of Atlanta.

Rev. B. R. Holmes delivered a sermon in Allan Temple A. M. E. church Sunday night on the subject, "Sin."

Rev. R. H. Ward, pastor, made the closing remarks.

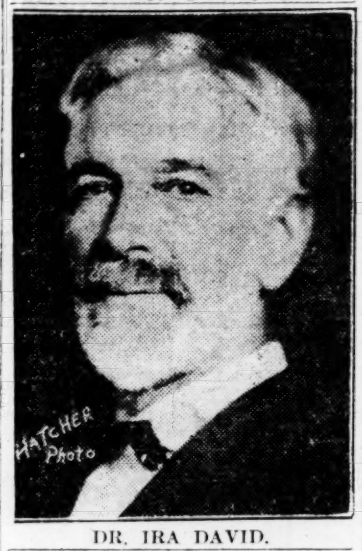
FORSYTH'S PAVING ELECTION MARCH 10

Forsyth, Ga., February 10.—March 10 has been set by the city council as the date that Forsyth citizens will have to again vote on bonds for street paving.

An election resulting in favor of bonds held recently was declared illegal by reason of some defect in the registration of voters. The question of paving has had a prominent part in city elections of the past two or three years. It is believed that the election will result in favor of bonds as the women voters have lined up against Forsyth's muddy streets.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CALLS DR. I. E. DAVID

Rev. Ira E. David, former pastor of the Detroit Gospel tabernacle of Detroit, was called Sunday morning by the congregation of the Atlanta Gospel tabernacle. Dr. David, who has been occupying the pulpit tem-



DR. IRA DAVID.

porally and attracting large throngs, requested that two weeks be given him to reach a decision.

Eloquent and a deep student of the scriptures, Dr. David delivered two powerful sermons Sunday. He chose as the subject of his morning message, "The Kingdom of God and Healing." Sunday night he spoke on "Why I Believe Christ Will Return Soon."

Dr. David is a member of a preacher family. His father, Rev. Charles David, was a prominent minister in Illinois, and it was under his father's preaching that he was converted. His grandfather David was a circuit rider in Ontario, Canada. Dr. David's young daughter, Dorinda, sailed recently as a missionary to Palestine. A sister spent years as a missionary in South America.

Prior to his pastorate of the Gospel tabernacle in Detroit, Dr. David served successively as pastor of the Olivet Memorial church, of Brockton, Mass., and the large St. Louis Avenue church in Chicago.

Dr. David is a university graduate, having received the A. B. degree at DePaul college, and the Ph. D. degree at the University of Boston.

SAVANNAH YOUTH HELD FOR ATTACK ON LITTLE GIRL

Savannah, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—H. J. Mahoney, 24, of Savannah, is held at police barracks here without bond on charges of alleged criminal assault on a 7-year-old white girl here today.

The alleged assault was made in the historic Colonial cemetery, which is located in the lot adjoining the police station.

The girl was playing in the cemetery with her 9-year-old sister, when screaming to the police station following the attempted assault. The arrest followed. Physicians say the girl is not seriously injured.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IS HELD FOR WILSON

The choir of the North Avenue Presbyterian church Sunday night rendered a memorial service for former President Woodrow Wilson, consisting of the following beautiful numbers: Organ, March Funerals at Chant Seraphine, Guilmette. "Lead, Kindly Light," Buck. "List, the Cherubic Host," (Holy City), Gaul. Mr. Werner and choir. "Crossing the Bar," Willieby, Mr. Jennings. "The Souls of the Righteous," Foster. Miss Battle and choir. Requiem Quartet, "O Lord God," Verdi. Soprano, Miss Margaret Battle, Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, Alto, Mrs. Harold Condit, Mrs. D. S. Bayler, Tenor, Floyd Jennings, Baritone, Ed A. Warner. Organist and director, Joseph Ragan.

MRS. T. HARRISON DIES AT CARNESVILLE HOME

Carnesville, Ga., February 10.—Mrs. T. J. Harrison died here at her home Thursday following an illness of ten days. Several months ago she suffered a partial stroke of paralysis, but her condition was not considered serious. Mrs. Harrison was a member of the Methodist church.

She is survived by a son, H. J. Harrison, Gainesville, Ga.; one brother, Deck Bagwell, Martin, Ga., and one sister, Mrs. Tom Burton, Canon, Ga. Funeral services and burial were at Cross Roads cemetery.

AGED HUNTSVILLE RESIDENT IS DEAD

Huntsville, Ala., February 10.—(Special.)—Mrs. Vestie Ann Pierce, aged 84 years, died yesterday at the home of her son, J. F. Pierce, at Decatur, after an illness of two weeks with pneumonia. She was one of the oldest residents in the northern part of Madison county and had lived there practically all of her life. One son, the only immediate relative, survives her.

Brooks To Repair Bridges.

Quitman, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Large delegations from Morven and Barney have asked the county board that bridges between those sections and Habiba be placed in repair before the opening of the tobacco market. Commissioners from Lowndes and Brooks counties agreed to meet at the Miller bridge Friday and decide which route will be of most service to the general public and what repairs to authorize.

BETTY ANN DOLLS

During the great "Betty Ann" doll offer, made by The Constitution prior to the Christmas holidays, in which many hundred dolls were distributed to successful contestants in Atlanta and throughout Georgia, The Constitution ordered very liberally in order that none of the contestants who earned dolls would be disappointed. The doll offer is now over, and we find that we have a small number left on hand. Betty Ann was a specially high-grade doll, specially manufactured for The Atlanta Constitution, and was equal in value to any doll that could be purchased before or during the Christmas holidays at \$10.00 retail.

Savannah Provides Building for Care Of Female Prisoners

Savannah, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Further provision for the care of female prisoners in this city will be completed Thursday with the opening of the third floor of the police headquarters building, which has been fitted out for that purpose. Hampstead Home, erected on the county farm, recently provided a place in which female wards of the county can be housed.

Mrs. Kathleen Moore, Savannah's only woman police officer, will be in charge of the ceremonies Thursday. The county home will be opened on the birthday of Mrs. T. E. Bergeron, through whose personal efforts the building for the accommodation of women prisoners was obtained.

ROME HOTEL CASE IS AIRED IN COURT

Rome, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—Judge Moses Wright must this week decide whether or not a receiver will be appointed for the Third Avenue hotel here. J. Fred Kelley, assistant solicitor of the Rome circuit, several days ago filed complaint against the hotel under the Georgia nuisance law. The hotel was ordered closed by Judge Wright, but on the request of the owners of the building, the State Mutual Life Insurance company, T. Berry Branch, and the mortgage holders, the Floyd Land company, T. Berry Branch was appointed temporary receiver.

Judge Benjamin C. Tacey, proprietor of the hotel, protested against the appointment of a receiver, and claimed that Judge Wright is not qualified to make such an appointment, alleging that the court is related to several stockholders of the complaining petitioners. The case was taken under advisement, and Judge Wright must either dissolve or maintain the appointment already made, or else call in another judge to hear the case.

BROOKS COUNTY OPENS DRIVE AGAINST TICKS

Quitman, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—The cattle dipping campaign in Brooks county which opens March 1 will mark the first step in a six months' struggle against the cattle tick. Federal and county inspectors in charge of the fight for tick eradication are of the opinion that the county will be free of ticks at the end of that time. At the request of Inspector Woods, five range riders and two additional inspectors were appointed. The salaries of riders were slashed \$5 and those of inspectors \$10.

ELBERTON HAS FIRST WOMAN CANDIDATE

Elberton, Ga., February 10.—The calling of the county primary for March 19 has started the political pot here to boil. O. H. Smith has announced in opposition to present County Commissioner James McIntosh, and J. E. Brewer will oppose present Tax Collector L. M. Strickland. Miss Mary Hansard has announced for county school superintendent, the first woman candidate Elbert county has ever had. It is not thought there will be any opposition to the any other county officers, though the limit expires February 18.

BRUNSWICK YOUTH GIVEN 3-5 YEARS

Brunswick, Ga., February 10.—O. L. Wages, a well-known young Glynn county farmer, was convicted in the Glynn superior court Friday afternoon on the charge of burglary, and his sentence was fixed at not less than three nor more than five years in the penitentiary.

He was charged with entering the store of the Industrial Stores company at Arco several months ago, when he secured a number of articles, together with some fifty dollars in cash. The man pleaded not guilty, but the evidence against him was overwhelming.

MONROE PRIMARY SET FOR MAY 10

Forsyth, Ga., February 10.—The Monroe county democratic executive committee has set May 10 as the date for the county primary, at which time all the candidates will be nominated.

A late date was set to give candidates more time in which to present their claims. Very few candidates have made formal announcement as yet, but it is very likely that there will be two or more contestants for each office.

Miss Mabel Stark, of Bridgeport, Conn., is probably the only woman in the world who makes a business of breeding tiger cubs.

PETITION FOR NEGRO FARM AGENT DENIED

Quitman, Ga., February 10.—(Special.)—The petition of the negro farmers' conference for a colored farm agent to work with the negroes of the county was denied by the county board. The negroes asked for an appropriation of \$75 per month toward the agent's salary, and their plea was endorsed by a number of business men, but the board said the county already employs a farm agent whose services are for both colored and white farmers.

David Lloyd George first came into prominence when he campaigned against the Boer war in 1899.

BOXING PROHIBITED BY VIENNA POLICE

Vienna, February 10.—(United News.)—The police have prohibited all professional and amateur boxing here. Officials declare that the ban resulted from the belief that boxing is "detrimental both to health and public morals."

PEACH PIE.

Into a crust-lined pie-plate, slice thinly, enough peaches to fill it. Dot the peaches with butter and turn over them a cupful of sugar with which a teaspoonful of cornstarch has been mixed. Add two tablespoonsful of water or honey. Put on the top crust and bake the pie. Serve it with them.



"Every Picture Tells a Story"

should be giving some attention to your kidneys. These wonderful little sponges filter every drop of blood in the body. But winter's colds and chills are apt to weaken the kidneys and weak kidneys allow poisons to accumulate in the life-giving blood, upsetting the whole bodily machinery. Then come lameness, soreness and stiffness; daily backache, rheumatic pains, headaches, dizziness and distressing kidney irregularities. One feels constantly tired, nervous, depressed and utterly miserable. Don't risk neglect! Help your weakened kidneys with a stimulant diuretic. Use Doan's Pills. Doan's have helped thousands. Are endorsed here at home. Ask your neighbor!

Read How These Atlanta Folks Found Relief:

GEO. T. McCURDY, Prop. jewelry store, 77 S. Pryor St., says: "Sometimes my back gets lame and there is a soreness through my kidneys. My kidneys begin to act too freely and at times they become sluggish and inactive. I always buy Doan's Pills at Cone's Drug Store and a few fix me up in good shape. Doan's have proven to be a reliable kidney remedy."

MRS. W. S. CURBOW, 85 Ormond St., says: "I can conscientiously recommend Doan's Pills. I had many a hard time with backache. One time, in trying to light the gas, I had one of those catches in my back which hurt so I became distracted. My kidneys acted irregular, and I often felt weak after working about the house. I bought a box of Doan's Pills and they drove these troubles from me in a way which proved satisfactory."

T. E. POLHILL, 47 Hendrix Ave., says: "My back was out of fix and awful catches took me when I stooped. I felt lame and sore across my kidneys. My limbs and feet were often swollen. My kidneys were weak and so out of fix that I had to get up during the night. The secretions were cloudy and filled with sediment. I heard of Doan's Pills and bought some. They fixed me up, driving away all the backache and swelling and putting my kidneys in good working order."

Every Druggist has Doan's, 60c a box.

DOAN'S PILLS

Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys

Foster-Milburn Co. Mfg. Chemists, Buffalo, N. Y.

EMPLOYEES!

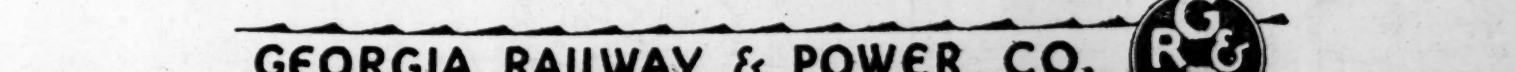
You, who make the wheels of the city go 'round--
You will profit if the Street Railway is put on a living basis
BECAUSE

- It is important that you get to work ON TIME every morning. It is you to whom every minute is precious
- The proposed enforcement of traffic laws, rerouting of cars and elimination of unnecessary stops would make speedy and dependable street car service possible
- You won't have to catch the car ahead of the one that ought to put you there on time and you won't have to kill half a day every week waiting for cars that are late.

THE next time you ride a street car, move up near the front and see for yourself the causes of delay. Notice the unnecessary traffic jams; the vehicles that get in the way of the car when they could pull to one side. Notice the frequency of time-killing stops. You'll sympathize with the motorman and you'll say that things ought to be arranged so street car riders can get the speedy and dependable service they're entitled to.

PROVIDE FOR ATLANTA'S GROWTH!

GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.



The Great Moment

BY ELINOR GLYN

Continued From Yesterday.

In spite of all the troubles which seemed to be going to raise complications in the immediate future, there would be some divine hours of happiness first, when she should realize that she was alone with him. How they would talk over the absurd wedding, and the hairpin wedding ring! The new one which he would replace it with should be a narrow band of sapphires as blue as her eyes.

How docile she had been when he had put the twisted wire on her finger! Perhaps it was the solemnity of the vows they were making which had made her so quiet all that time.

When things could be settled up and he could spend weeks with her what wonderful discoveries each would make!

That she had a nature which would require a master and lots of love. He quite knew. But then he was accustomed to ruling—and passion had never been absent from his make-up!

Thus all the way back to the shanty hotel Bayard allowed himself to make plans for joy, and dream of divine things!

He would talk possibilities over with her and see what could be done about her residence. The best of the summer was before them, but presently it would be terribly hot in July and August—that was an extra difficulty. By the winter he would somehow arrange to get a month or two and take her to Virginia, and by next year, he would have realized her fortune sufficiently to put in a deputy, and only have to come to Nevada occasionally.

His thoughts kept saying: "She loves me, she loves me, as much as I love her!"

There was a crowd of miners on the veranda. He got through them and their greetings as quickly as he could, and bounded up the stairs. At the door of "Nadia's" room he found Mrs. O'Hara with some of his clothes over her shoulder, and his valise in her hand. "We can't give you a second room, Mr. Delaval, since this posse has come from Rockers Point; but tain't likely you'd be wanting it now you're married, I say to myself, so I'm just movin' your things."

"I must keep my room, Mrs. O'Hara!"

She burst into a peal of fat laughter. "You can't put over a stunt of that sort with me, my boy! Two rooms for a honeymoon! Go on!"

Accustomed as Bayard was to the outspoken desert ways, and to Mrs. O'Hara's type of wit, he grew angry. This was a fresh and impossible complication.

"I tell you I must keep my room, Mrs. Delaval is ill and cannot be disturbed."

"You should worry!" she gurgled. "Married this morning and two rooms tonight!"

She plopped down the valise, and the clothes, and waddled off to the stairs, firing a parting shot over her shoulder.

"Bob Larkin's snoring in your bed now, dead to the world! and Billy Bunker's going to join him on the floor! Feel inclined to clear them—and make a fight—say!"

Quivering with anger but routed, Bayard tapped gently at his wife's door. A faint light came from under the door, and in a minute it was opened by old Uncle Fredrick—with his finger on his lips.

"She seemed to raise herself an hour ago, and I gave her milk and tucked her up, and made her comfortable again, but she never knowed where she was nor said a word, and she's off sound now—guess she'll sleep till dawn."

Bayard carried in his things and put them in a heap in the corner, and he drew Uncle Fredrick into the passage.

Just wait until I've bolted some supper—then I won't have to go out again."

The old man nodded, and went back into the room.

Could anything be more annoying than this? Bayard's face was like an iron mask as he ate his supper, and no one dared address a word to him. Then he went outside and looked at the stars for a little, to steady himself.

He would require all his will, he knew! Old Uncle Fredrick was nodding when he got back into the room, and was glad to be relieved of his long vigil.

They wring each other's hands—and then Bayard and his bride were left alone. He turned the rocking chair so that he could not see her, and he tried to lessen temptation. He made a bundle of his coat for a pillow, and lit a candle—he had bought two or three at the store. He divided them in to sections, so that they would last all night. Then he made a screen with the newspaper chest-of-drawers over the bed, and the light would not shine on Nadine's eyes—and then he went over and looked at her from the head of the bed. She was lying with one little hand under her cheek, flushed now with a more healthy sleep. Her lashes made a deep shadow, they were so thick and black and curly. There was something delicious and babyish in her whole attitude.

Passionate emotion surged through Bayard. She looked like a child! He had every right to take her in his arms, and lie down beside her and let her sleep on his heart—instead of having to sit in that stupid old chair. And in his emotion he stretched out his arms to her, and accidentally touched the Story of Bayard, so the it fell to the floor from the narrow window ledge at the head of the bed—with a crash.

So heavily did Nadine sleep that her eyelids never even quivered at the noise. Bayard bent and picked up the book. This was a warning! All his passion died down, and the insidious sophistry of his reasoning with himself became clear to him.

He had given his word to himself, and he would keep it.

So he took the little, beautifully bound volume gratefully over to the rocking chair and settled himself as easily as he could in it, and began to read.

Thus began the wedding night of Bayard and Nadine.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Meanwhile, Sir Edward and the rest of the party had arrived at Gold Stamp—all very silent! Nadine

Bronson felt that her personal game was won, and no new effort was needed, but she had taken an affection for Nadine, and she could not bear to think that she was perhaps going to be unhappy. The impression she got of the affair was that Nadine and Bayard Delaval had run straight off to the justice of the peace when they rode away, and that it was after the marriage that Sir Edward had found them. He, Sir Edward, had purposely fostered this idea.

"Poppy, it was strange Nadine having been bitten by a rattlesnake," Sadie said to her father when they were alone; "we were only talking about them as we rode along. I thought people always died, though, if that snake did strike!"

"But they do unless the place can be cut out and the poison sucked out at once," her father told her; "and they take a lot of whisky. I don't expect she really was bitten though. I expect that this is part of the plan to get by with it all."

Sadie agreed with him.

"Oh, poor Nadine," she sighed. "How perfectly terrible to have to live at a mine! There is no man this side of Jordan who'd get me to do it for him!"

"I can't understand Delaval," Mr. Bronson remarked with a worried frown; "he's the straightest chap I've ever met, more respected by all the miners than any man in Nevada, and it does not seem quite square to run off with that child—engaged to another man!"

"Poppy, do you think there is something underneath that we don't know about? You've given me an idea—I'll get it out of him!"

But none of them guessed that this "idea" of Sadie's would later on make another strange turn in Nadine's destiny.

This was not the moment to ask questions of the discarded lover though—that horse-sense which always came to her in a flash—this was the moment to be all that was frank and friendly and soothing to him—that was all.

Sir Edward, shrewdly suspecting that Bayard would bring Nadine immediately to Gold Stamp wanted to leave for the east as soon as possible. From Washington, where he meant to join the Crombies before going on a tour of Canada, he would make the settlement of his share of the mine on his daughter. Let her live comfortably at all events, and not dependent upon her rascally lover.

But all that night he was haunted by the dreams of Nadine. She was in his arms caressing him in the way she used to do, tantalizing—retreating—advancing—biting his fingers in protest—stamping her little feet, and suddenly pinching his ears! So that he awoke quivering with the pain of his loss—and his memories.

But he was as yet too hurt in his pride to realize that if Nadine had so tempted the young mining engineer, he might have found it very hard to resist her.

Bayard Delaval steadily read the story of Bayard and the Knight as he kept vigil. He guessed exactly why Miss Blenkinsop would have welcomed such a history for Nadine to enthrone over! And he smiled, but then the nobility of Bayard's character affected him; indeed he was one who had made honor famous and a splendor to his name, and without fear and without reproach.

He, this modern Bayard, was perhaps without fear, but he certainly could not claim to be without reproach in the past. The same story touched him profoundly, as all great things do, touch fine souls, and it helped him to keep his vow through the hours. He could not sleep, however, nor eliminate all passionate thoughts—he could only force his will to be obeyed. Nadine turned once or twice—and he rose to see if she was waking; but no, the drug the doctor had given her must have been a very strong one. Suddenly at about two o'clock, she began to talk in her sleep—incoherent rushes of words for the most part, from which he drew a clear sentence would emerge.

"Winnie, he's my Knight Bayard, come to set me free! I know I shall love him. 'Eustace'—do I like the name? 'Eustace'—not much! But what's in a name, Winnie? We can call him Bayard, if we please!"

A light dawned upon Bayard Delaval. She had seen him from the window that day and evidently thought that he was Eustace! Whom she must have been expecting, and he had been the reason of her emotion when first he had told her his name was Bayard!

And then a wave of joy came over him and triumph. So he had been her very first ideal! His was the image which filled her imagination before she had become engaged to her cousin! In all reasonable probability he, Bayard, was her first love!

"And I shall be her only one—so help me, God!" he swore. "If I can hold a woman, I shall hold Nadine!"

Bayard, I don't want to go down the mine," her plaintive voice came on—the little husky tone in it always making it so fascinating and un-English, however supremely refined her English pronunciation might be.

Bayard delighted in her low musical tones, and now Nadine's was doubly sweet to hear, for her incoherent murmurs showed that he occupied her subconscious mind. The words came brokenly, but his alert imagination pieced them together,—and when she was asleep, he would sleep again he had rather that she were the only lips which had ever met hers. Eustace stood for naught in her life, and the engagement had been but an empty form.

He went back to his rocking chair then, very happy, and soon, he too fell asleep, for he was worn out. He was awakened at four o'clock by a tap on the door. It was old Uncle Fredrick come to tell him that there had been a fight between some of the watchmen at the mine and some new-comers, and he must come at once and settle things. The old man promised to stay in the passage and let no one enter the room until Mrs. O'Hara should bring up some fresh milk to them later in the morning, and Bayard tore off to the automobile which was waiting with the messenger, who had brought the news. Bitter disappointment was in his heart. She would probably wake soon, and he would not be there!

When he reached the mine he found

himself in a state of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion.

He found himself in a state of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion.

He found himself in a state of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion.

He found himself in a state of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion.

He found himself in a state of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion.

He found himself in a state of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion.

He found himself in a state of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion.

He found himself in a state of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion.

He found himself in a state of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion.

He found himself in a state of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion.

He found himself in a state of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion. The mine was a scene of confusion.



things had quieted down, but it would be necessary for him to go over to Rockers Point as quickly as possible and see the authorities there, as he found the row had been caused by some men of the gang who had come in from that place. Now, however, he could return to his bride—and perhaps he would yet be in time to watch her awakening! He would bathe and freshen himself before he should come to her though!

It grew to be nearly eight o'clock, and the two men, who had been very drunk the night before, lurched out of their rooms beyond the stairs, singing loudly as they came along the passage. The walls were board partitions—were so thin that every sound could be heard and the uproar roused Nadine as the effects of the drug had worn off.

She opened her blue eyes drowsily without the slightest memory of anything which had occurred—nor where she was—nor what had happened to her!

Her ears took in the drunken songs outside—and some vague feeling of disgust pervaded her, that was all.

She raised herself and looked at the awful room—the sun was pouring through the gaps left by the inadequate calico curtains. Her eyes traveled over each object, and came upon Bayard's heap of clothes and his valise in the corner. It was plain to her and she saw that they were men's things—a silk shirt, and a grey flannel coat

and trousers. Nadine pressed her forehead—what could it mean? Where was she? A feeling of fear came over her, and she clenched her hands—and in doing so touched the hairpin wedding ring!

She peered at it with great surprise—she examined it close. Yes, it was a hairpin certainly!

What had become of her engagement ring?

It felt as though her head was bursting, it ached so, some fleeting horror obsessed her, but she could not grasp it, nor remember what it was. She felt weak and ill, and terribly nervous.

Her shoulder did not hurt much, except when she moved it. The pain brought back the last emotions which her conscious mind had experienced before she had fainted—agonizing fear of Bayard and the knife. She trembled all over, although she had no real memory of events.

She was alone in this strange place. Where was her father—and Blenkie? A sense of calamity was upon her, the effects of the drug gave her a sick feeling. She struggled to think, but it was no use.

Bayard had returned half an hour ago, and hearing no sound in the room, had gone off to shave and bathe as he had arranged before returning to her—and he was almost ready in the general dressing shed when he heard the drunken voices in the hall, and hastened back so as to protect her if anything should happen.

Uncle Fredrick was smoking, seated on an upturned box in the passage. "She ain't woke, sonny," he said. "There ain't a sound."

The drunken men had reached the runda below by this time, and Mrs. O'Hara was coming up the stairs with a tray and a jug of hot milk.

She bustled past Bayard with a knowing wink:

"Guess y'r bride will want some comfort—with you out half the night, Mr. Delaval," she said as she opened the door, and went into the room.

With his heart thumping with excitement and anticipation, and his clear-cut attractive face radiant, Bayard followed her. Nadine was sitting up in bed, huddled together as if cold, in her transparent silk nightgown. Her little face was wan and stung, the ivory-olive tone of her skin seemed greenish white, and even her usually rosy lips were paler.

When her eyes lit on Bayard, instead of the love-light that he had expected to see down, a look of shrinking fear came into them. He caught his breath as if a stab went through his heart.

In her still dazed consciousness he only represented pain—and a knife to Nadine. Mrs. O'Hara put the milk down on a broken chair.

"Good morning, Mrs. Delaval," she said: "pose you've not had too gorgeous a night—bless you!"

Wonderment came over the poor child. Mrs. Delaval... what did the woman mean? Bayard motioned

to the fat good-natured creature to leave the room, which she did with a broad grin on her face, full of significance.

With joy quenched, and mouth stern and anxious, Bayard came and leaned on the rail at the foot of the bed.

"Did you hear what she said?" Nadine asked in a trembling voice. She was every minute becoming more awake, and more aware of the horrible surroundings, which she now knew that she had seen before.

"Who—who is Mrs. Delaval?" Then when she realized that a man was looking at her, she instinctively pulled up the patchwork quilt in some confusion. Bayard felt suddenly cold and faint, his throat seemed paralyzed, and it was hard to articulate.

"Nadine—Good God! Don't you remember our wedding yesterday—at the justice of the peace's office?"

Great tears welled up in her eyes—and a blank, frightened stare grew, as though she were trying to think, then she shook her head slowly.

What—what was she talking about? Memory was returning. There was something about a snake—but a wedding...

She looked down at the hairpin ring with a puzzled frown, and then—her nerves all torn by the strain that they had been through unknowingly—gave way completely, and she screamed aloud, and afterwards fell to weeping bitterly, while words came brokenly: "Oh, what terrible thing has hap-

pened? Oh, you cruel man—what—what have you done?"

Then fear shook her. She was beyond reasoning and her faculties were not all awake—it was just a sort of panic which was overcoming her. She was a proud man, as proud as Sir Edward, and she screamed once more.

It was as if lightning had struck Bayard. All her passionate love for him which she had showered upon him with wild abandon and just been the effect of intoxication then! She was herself now, and she did not remember a thing.

The ghastly tragedy of it. Indeed, indeed, what terrible action had he not committed? He, a gentleman, had taken advantage of an unconscious girl, because his own passion had clouded his apprehending faculties. Of course he ought to have known that she was irresponsible. He had thought that the whiskey had removed inhibitions and perhaps excited her, but that the real Nadine was talking and acting—not that she was intoxicated and unknowing.

"My God!" he cried in his agony. "I did not understand. I thought you knew what was happening, and consented. I—I thought you loved me! O, God! forgive me, Nadine!"

She sobbed on, but his voice was clearing things in her brain and linking up connections.

He controlled himself, and spoke now coldly. He must repair this

hideous mistake as quickly as he could and try to act chivalrously like the knight Bayard. He did not know enough of very young girls to know that it was shock, and the dreadful room, and the loneliness which was affecting Nadine's still unbalanced mind. He thought that she was expressing her same sentiments now, and that he must accept the inference of them without argument or an attempt to change her feelings. He was a proud man, as proud as Sir Edward in his own way, and as well as being mad with himself, he was wounded to the core. She had evidently been playing with him from the beginning it would seem. And he had sworn to God that he would be her only love. What fools men were!

"Nothing has been done which cannot be undone, Miss Pelham," he said sternly. "You were bitten by a rattlesnake—and we had to stay in my shack all night—and yesterday—here his voice failed him for an instant—"your father would not accept my explanation and we were married on the way back." He looked at her once more with agony in his grey eyes—his face was drawn and haggard now. As she sat there in the wet bed all crumpled together crying, she still seemed the dearest thing the earth held for him—he had never loved her more deeply than now, when he must say farewell.

Continued Tomorrow.

By Hayward

SOMEBODY'S STENOGRAPHER—A Certain Kind of Reasoning



WINNIE WINKLE, THE BREADWINNER

Driving Signals Are Greek To Grandpa



When a Feller Needs a Friend



*Woman's Club to Entertain
Mrs. Wallace Perham Today*

Arrangements have been made for a luncheon at the Atlanta Woman's club today in honor of Mrs. Wallace Perduan, vice president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, president of the club, will preside and other honor guests of the occasion will be Mrs. George W. Alexander, president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Nannie Davis, principal of Tallulah Falls school; Mrs. John K. McCall, Mrs. R. M. Briggs, Dr. Samuel Inman and Miss Isabel Levee.

Officers of the Woman's club will hostess the luncheon, and will receive the guests. Mrs. Wilmer Moore, chairman of the hospitality committee, will have charge of arrangements and will be assisted in entertaining by Mrs. J. M. Perkins, Mrs. M. L. Carlisle, Mrs. Charles Jerome, Mrs.

W. W. Alexander, Mrs. Charles Goodman, Mrs. John R. Hornaday, Mrs. Newton Wing, and Mrs. M. L. Taylor.

Mid-water flowers and ferns will form decorations for the luncheon; silver baskets holding varied colored flowers will center beautifully arranged tables. The luncheon will feature the occasion, when this group of brilliant guests respond to the president's invitation.

Dr. Samuel Inman, a guest in the city, on his way to his home in Montana, on a return trip from Havana, Cuba, where she and Mr. Perduan spent several days on a business and pleasure trip, is the best known and most popular among American women; gifted to an unusual degree and as the honor guest of the luncheon, she will be the center of inspiration to the occasion.

the outside" while he was secretary of the treasury, and everybody knows

New York, who was a specialist on
Intestinal Complaints for 25 years
in that city. Get a free booklet at

HEAD - NOSE - THROAT - EARS
KENDON'S for Headache, Deafness, Cold
in Head, Dry Nose, Catarrh, Colds of
all kinds. Doctors, Dentists, Nurses
recommend KENDON'S, 30 years doing
good. Ask for sample free.

KENDON'S
CATAWBAUT, N.J.

Minneapolis.
Minn.

New Orleans Cotton Market Closes With Slight Losses

New Orleans, February 10.—The early session of last week brought advances to cotton, while the late session brought declines, the market finally closing at net losses of 35 to 60 points. At the highest, the trade

and closed at 23.61; October rose to 28.24, fell to 27.35, and closed 27.51. In the spot department, middling lost 37 points in the net results, closing at 33.63, against 28.00 on the close of this week last year.

In the early part of the week a strong demand was felt, based mainly on claims of much more inquiry in the cotton goods market of this country, but as the week progressed and it was seen that bids for cloths were, for the most part, under the market and were not resulting in any material increase in business, prices fell off.

Heaviest selling followed estimates that total sales of print cloths in Fall River for the week were not above 60,000 pieces, against 100,000 the preceding week.

The weather continued cold most of the week, and some sections of the cotton region reported moisture that was unwelcome. Opinion regarding the new crop outlook was mixed because, while it was conceded that the weather was retarding farm work, it was also argued that cold and wet were putting the best season in years into the soil and at the same time were destroying insects. Weather news and reports from the dry-crocks centers will have much to do with fluctuations this week. Tuesday will be a holiday in observance of the anniversary of the birth of Lincoln.

LOGAN CLARKE
STROTHER C. FLEMING
LOGAN CLARKE INSURANCE AGENCY
Fire, Automobile, Burglary, Accident, Etc.
Fourth National Bank Bldg.
Personal Attention
Phone Walnut 0983
Prompt Pay—No Delay

FENCING

Square Deal Poultry and Field Fencing

Get a SQUARE DEAL
When You Buy
FENCE

Buy the Fence You Know
You can depend on one that will stand up tight and trim the whole year 'round. One that will give and take with sudden strains and season's changes—one that will last more years, cost less for repairs, require fewer fence posts, turn all kinds of stock better, hold its shape and resist rust longer—in short, give you the most for your money in real fence service and satisfaction.

That's the kind of fencing we have to sell—we want your patronage and we want to sell you fencing that will give you the best in value, service and satisfaction, that's why we handle

SQUARE DEAL FENCE
Come in and let us show you the superior qualities of SQUARE DEAL FENCE—how the SQUARE DEAL LOCK locks the strand and stay wires four ways and positively prevents slipping and sagging of the wires. This feature also gives you a rigid fence with fewer posts.

For Sale By

FULTON LINE AND CEMENT CO.
General Builders' Supplies
521 Edgewood Ave. IVy 4751

HIGH GRADE COAL
Lump \$8.00 Nut \$7.50
Chiles Coal Co.
Main 3822

Blosser-Williams Company
PRINTING SPECIALISTS
BOOKS-LETTERS-FOLDERS
AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE
63 N. PRYOR STREET
WALNUT 4310

Sweet Potatoes.
Sweet potatoes are apt to decay very rapidly unless care is taken with them. They should be cleaned, dried and packed in chaff, being careful that they do not touch each other. In this way they will keep a great length of time.

Great Britain has only one producing oil well.

Common salt on the fire will clean a chimney of soot.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
New York-Plymouth-Bremen
1st and 2nd Class Accommodations
New S.S. COLOMBUS (Largest German Ship)
New S.S. SUTTERLAND and S.S. MUEHLEN
New York-Bremen Direct
Superior One Class Cabin Ship
"BREMER" "S. VENTANA"
"YORK" "S. DREIFLINGER"
"LUTETIA" "S. SEVILLA"
For rates, sailings, etc., apply
14-16 Pearl St., New York City
or any local agent

AUTOMOBILE SPRINGS

To fit all cars and trucks. Prompt installation and service in our own shops.
LOW PRICES

YANCEY BROS.
90 N. Jackson St. Walnut 5074

PROFESSIONAL CARD.
H. Howell, Jr., Mark Bolding
H. Brewster, Hug Howell
H. M. Dwyer, W. P. Bloodworth
Arthur Heyman, Herman Heyman
J. C. Brewer, Howell & Heyman,
507 to 520 Connally Building, Atlanta
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
C. D. Shreve, Jos. N. Crowe, Will T. Gordon
SHREVE, CROWE & GORDON
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Patents, Trade-marks, Income Tax and U. S.
Fidelity Building, Washington, D. C.

Rubber Heels Attached in 5 Minutes, 35c and Up
GWIN'S SHOE
Shoe Shine, 5c
Half Sole Sewed 50c Up
Established 1890
Moved to 12 South Pryor St.

Buy a Home—Have the Title Guaranteed and Insured by
ATLANTA TITLE & TRUST CO.
15 East Alabama St.

BRADSTREET WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings in the United States for the week ending February 7, as reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's Journal, New York, aggregate \$5,675,717,000, against \$5,272,000,000 week before last and \$7,670,124,000 in last week last year. Canadian clearings aggregate \$346,113,000, as against \$320,000,000 week before last and \$214,250,000 in last week last year. Following are the returns for last week with percentages of change shown:

	February 7	Jan. Dec.
New York	\$1,820,000,000	19.8
Chicago	570,000,000	2.1
Philadelphia	474,000,000	2.0
Pittsburgh	428,000,000	2.0
St. Louis	380,000,000	2.1
San Francisco	367,000,000	7.7
Los Angeles	340,000,000	2.1
San Antonio	320,000,000	30.4
San Diego	315,000,000	11.3
Cleveland	260,000,000	12.7
Baltimore	260,000,000	11.2
Minneapolis	212,000,000	7.5
Cincinnati	210,000,000	2.1
New Orleans	210,000,000	14.2
St. Paul	208,000,000	2.1
Richmond	185,000,000	29.9
Buffalo	180,000,000	2.7
Omaha	180,000,000	2.4
Seattle	170,000,000	10.4
Portland, Ore.	160,000,000	12.4
Dallas	150,000,000	2.4
San Jose	140,000,000	3.9
San Francisco	130,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	120,000,000	2.4
San Diego	110,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	100,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	90,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	80,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	70,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	60,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	50,000,000	2.4
Richmond	40,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	30,000,000	2.4
Omaha	20,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4
Buffalo	10,000,000	2.4
Omaha	10,000,000	2.4
Seattle	10,000,000	2.4
Portland, Ore.	10,000,000	2.4
Dallas	10,000,000	2.4
San Jose	10,000,000	2.4
San Francisco	10,000,000	2.4
San Antonio	10,000,000	2.4
San Diego	10,000,000	2.4
Cleveland	10,000,000	2.4
Baltimore	10,000,000	2.4
Minneapolis	10,000,000	2.4
Cincinnati	10,000,000	2.4
New Orleans	10,000,000	2.4
St. Paul	10,000,000	2.4
Richmond	10,000,000	2.4</

ALMOST SIX HUNDRED MILLION SPENT IN 150 CITIES
FOR CONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH'S BANNER YEARAtlanta, Houston and
Nashville Move Up in
'23 Building Ranking

Ten cities of the south exceeded \$10,000,000 in their permits for the year 1923, and twenty-five reached the five million mark, according to the results of the Miller survey. Washington, the national capital, still kept its place at the head of the list of all southern cities, while Atlanta moved into the lead of cities of the farther south, displacing Memphis which held this honor in 1922.

A table of comparisons between the cities shows a number of shifts in relative position from similar tables for 1922. Notable gains in ranking were achieved by Atlanta, which moved from sixth to fourth, going ahead of Kansas City, St. Louis, which went from eleventh to eighth, by New Orleans, which made eleventh place in the new rating against thirteenth in 1922; by Nashville, which came all the way from nineteenth to thirteenth; by Huntington, W. Va., and Asheville, N. C., each of which jumped seven places, and by Miami Beach, not included in the first fifty in 1922, which climbed into twenty-eighth position.

Other cities appearing in the new ranking which were not placed before include Port Arthur and Beaumont, Texas; Moretown, W. Va.; Jackson, Miss.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Lakeland and Palm Beach, Fla.; and Austin, Texas.

Memphis, although practically maintaining its magnificent record of 1922, dropped two steps, being exceeded both by Atlanta and Dallas. Fort Worth, Texas, which had five millions of suburban construction added to its totals in 1922, lost practically this amount in 1923, and sank from twelfth to fifteenth. Tulsa could not maintain its pace which made it one of the wonder cities in 1922 and slipped from tenth to eleventh. Charlotte, N. C., while exceeding its previous year's figures, also lost ground by five places; while Greensboro, without the two million dollar office building which featured its last year's list, went down ten steps. El Paso under a temporary depression, registered the greatest loss in rank with twenty points dropped, falling from thirty to fifty.

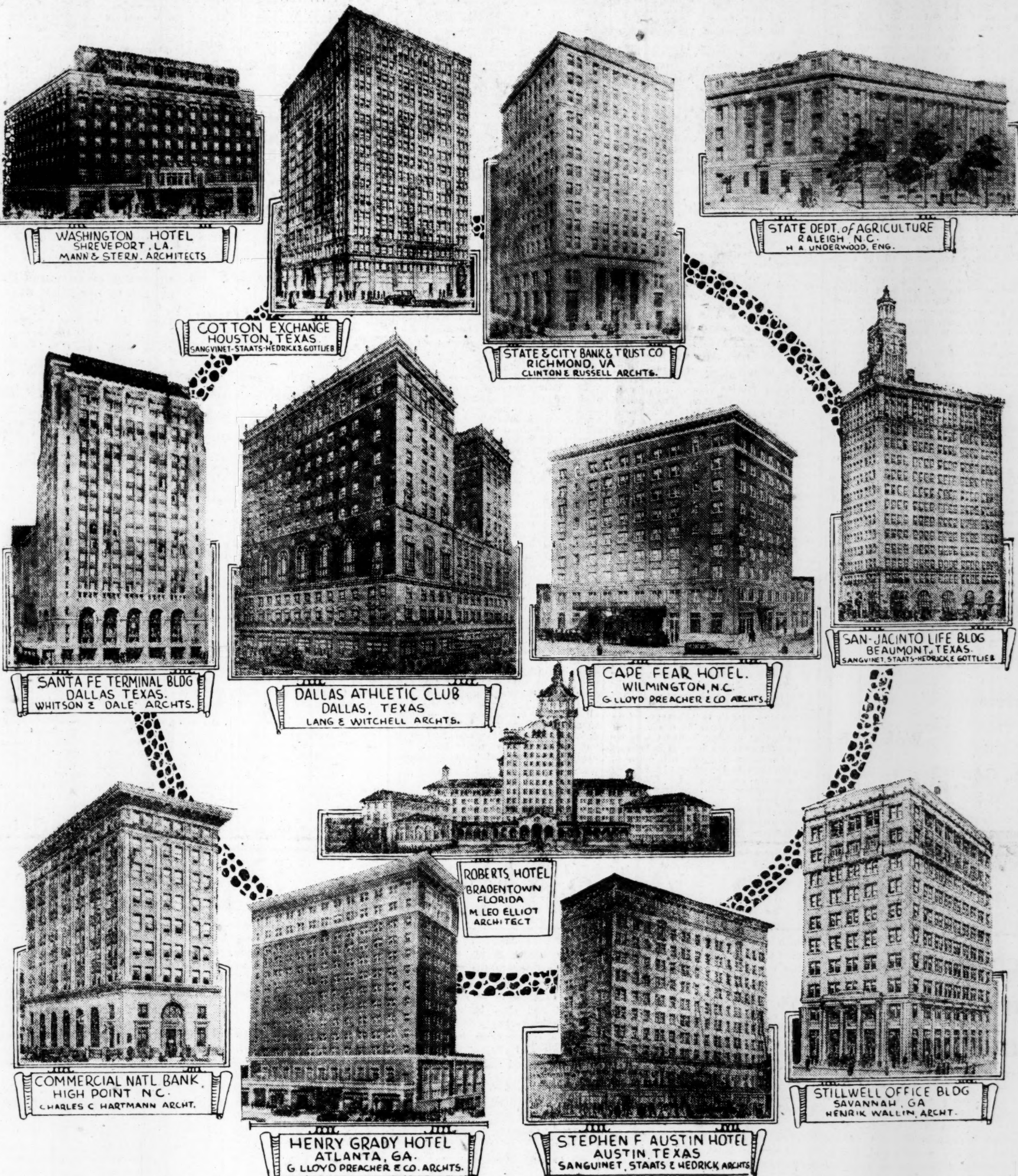
Cities appearing in the 1922 honor roll which failed to keep their places

on account of building spurts in other centers include Charleston, S. C.; Lexington, Ky.; Covington, Ky.; Muskogee, Okla.; Galveston, Texas; Waco, Texas; Amarillo, Texas; and Tuscon, Ariz.

The 1923 ranking of the fifty leading centers is as follows:

1	Washington	\$49,744,923
2	Baltimore	46,987,948
3	St. Louis	41,443,735
4	Atlanta	27,022,497
5	Kansas City	24,327,496
6	Dallas	20,988,437
7	Memphis	19,543,346
8	Houston	19,046,221
9	Louisville	17,024,851
10	Richmond	15,642,229
11	New Orleans	13,080,017
12	Birmingham	12,100,366
13	Nashville	9,650,241
14	Shreveport	9,467,382
15	Fort Worth	8,395,264
16	San Antonio	8,053,201
17	Okahoma City	7,948,777
18	Tulsa	7,780,222
19	Jacksonville	7,538,557
20	Miami	7,228,596
21	St. Petersburg	7,152,520
22	Knoxville	6,636,770
23	Huntington	5,370,237
24	Norfolk	5,368,921
25	Charlotte	5,182,900
26	Asheville	4,565,487
27	Winston-Salem	4,260,285
28	Miami Beach	4,185,000
29	Charleston, W. Va.	4,092,467
30	Rosnoke	4,073,507
31	Wheeling	3,928,352
32	Little Rock	3,843,204
33	Raleigh	3,770,430
34	Greensboro	3,745,774
35	Tampa	3,271,200
36	Orlando, Fla.	3,271,000
37	Chattanooga	2,940,687
38	Port Arthur, Tex.	2,935,408
39	Beaumont, Tex.	2,689,371
40	Moretown, W. Va.	2,592,799
41	Jackson, Miss.	2,580,600
42	Hot Springs, Ark.	2,581,510
43	Dothan, Ala.	2,581,510
44	W. Palm Beach	2,581,510
45	Lakeland, Fla.	2,153,175
46	Palm Beach	2,130,000
47	El Paso, Tex.	2,101,350
48	High Point, N. C.	2,050,057
49	Wilmington, N. C.	1,967,730

Imposing New Homes for Southern Business

MILLER SURVEY
SHOWS GAIN OF
\$66,000,000

Great Industrial, Educational and Good Roads Development Made in 16 States During 1923.

Maintaining an irresistible upward movement during the large part of the entire year, building in sixteen southern states covered by G. L. Miller & Company's Semi-Annual Survey, reached a total for 1923 which set new high figures for all time. From Baltimore to El Paso gains were registered, some of them of large proportions; and while in some instances remarkable totals had been reported for the preceding year, even these figures were swept away last year in the rush to provide adequate housing for the south's sure development.

The survey reveals the fact that 150 of the larger cities and towns of the sixteen states invested almost six hundred millions in new structures. In 113 of these cities, where comparative figures are available, a general gain of 11.1 per cent was recorded, or \$66,000,000 in round figures.

No attempt has been made to arrive at approximate totals for the entire territory. Outside of the urban centers from which accurate reports have been obtained there have been millions of dollars in building of which no official data is available. Much of the important industrial expansion which is reported at length in the following pages has been outside the incorporate limits of cities or in individual villages. Millions have gone into schools and colleges and other public institutions at points where no permits are registered.

In probability this extra-urban construction has equaled the city totals, so that considerably more than a billion dollars has gone towards providing modern buildings for the south's business, industrial, educational and social life during the period of a single year.

General Conditions Moderate. All this expansion took place without unusual stimulation from general business conditions. Cotton prices have been good, but the crop was short. Textile mills, while enjoying unusual business at the beginning of the year, were confronted with a hesitant market at the close. The same thing may be said of the Birmingham steel industry. Exports were below average levels during much of the period. So was wheat. Business conditions in general were good but not startling.

The annual building program was launched in spite of this average condition and, in spite of a generally high market on materials and labor. The situation was not brought about, either, because of the post-war housing shortage so much, for this was largely a recovery during exceptional construction years of 1921 and 1922. The answer must be looked for, as has already been pointed out in previous issues of this survey, in the fact that the south is surely entering into a logical expansion of its vast potential resources which is steadily increasing every year as more and more money is available and the opportunities which are almost unbounded throughout the section becomes increasingly apparent.

Resources Developed. Reference will illustrate just how much of the 1923 schedule was taken up with development of resources. Many millions in new cotton mills, not only in the Piedmont section, but in states west of the Mississippi, are represented in the totals. Much of this is in finishing mills for the production of the finest grades of finished cotton goods.

Millions more went for the development of the great super-power zone of hydro-electric energy to supply power for these mills. Other vast sums were expended in oil refineries and carbon plants in the southwestern oil fields, where many new fields of oil have been brought in and present sources made to yield larger quantities of oil.

If climate may be referred to as a natural resource, then the building of hotels and accommodations for tourists in Florida and along the Gulf coast and in the Carolina resort sections may also be listed here; for this item alone has been one of the important factors in construction. Over \$10,000,000 was spent for large hotels alone, not to mention hundreds of smaller ones and many apartments erected for winter guests.

Educational Advance. Fifty per cent of all reporting cities showed active school building programs, indicating that educational equipment is keeping step with the remarkable educational advance which has recently been noted in every part of the south. Several cities have erected as many as ten and fifteen buildings, notably Oklahoma City, San Antonio, Atlanta, Birmingham, Baltimore and others of smaller size.

More than half of all southern colleges added to their campus facilities during the year. One hundred and twenty reporting colleges erected 191 buildings at a cost of \$25,000,000. Progress of state colleges was especially marked in this respect, and in the case of the universities of Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Missouri, a number of structures were erected in the completion of comprehensive plans which will eventually give to these universities a well rounded modern plant of the highest type.

Decrease Expected in 1924. The amount of building in 1923, although the loss will be negligible. Many annual projects were included in the past year's totals which can only be offset by a greatly augmented general program, and this is scarcely to be expected. The first six months, in all probability, will show a 10 per cent loss, while the last six months will show a slight gain.

This condition will not be a reaction. If 1924 comes within a hundred millions of equalling the record of 1923, it will fully care for all normal growth. The forecast merely indicates that much of the latest construction must be assimilated before a further unusual leap forward may be anticipated.

Competitive Year in Business
Forecast by Miller For 1924

BY G. L. MILLER.

Pres., G. L. Miller & Co., Atlanta. We are now far enough into the new year to have found our bearings and to be able to review 1923 as a basis for a reasonable forecast for 1924. The major signposts on the highway of finance are as follows:

1. Abundant credit to take care of all legitimate needs and healthy expansion.

2. Attempt to boost commodity prices constantly meets consumer resistance and results in decreased consumption.

3. Little danger of reckless inflation is evident even though half the world's gold supply is in America.

4. Wages are generally stabilized with no reduction or destroying of working standards in sight.

5. Greater diversification of crops, particularly by wheat and cotton growers, can be expected to go forward, with wheat production may be reduced to just sufficiently meet domestic demand.

6. Expression of general demand for better living standards is reflected in moving from inferior to higher grade homes, striving for higher education, increase of vacation travel, and purchase of automobiles.

7. European purchases appear to be nearer bottom level unless Europe goes to ruin altogether, and improvement is, therefore, to be looked for. Exports to non-European countries should increase.

8. Real progress is being made to solve the economic riddles of Europe.

9. The Mellon tax reduction plan has met with widespread favor and is destined to be adopted in more or less its original form with resultant stimulation to business and greater purchasing power among consumers.

10. Presidential election is likely to have little or no effect on business.

11. The investment market shows signs of returning to life now that its congested condition is relieved and the stock market, reflecting business and political developments and expectations more or less bullish.

The year of 1924 will undoubtedly be a competitive year with profits coming from large volume and turn-over, will progress on the watchword of over. High quality at reasonable

prices will show the greatest return. Carry-over stocks are not at all high and buying needs to be done on a present need basis. Skillful intelligent management of enterprises should result in satisfactory, though not excessive profits. Those who looked for a distinct upturn in trade at the beginning of the new year were doomed for disappointment. January has seen a continuation of slack trade and this might extend into February. Spring trade is unlikely to be very active and unemployment in the summer, while not large, may be greater than at present. However, August should see the last of these conditions and autumn business of 1924 ought to greatly exceed that of 1923 in tangible real prosperity.

Excepting the usual spring seasonal increase, the demand for money should pretty steadily decrease until autumn. At the same time, the course of trade should tend to increase the supply of money, resulting in cheaper money in the fall. This would naturally result favorably toward an upswing then, for the reason that cheap money and plenty of it means business expansion, buying and hiring.

Unforeseen circumstances not developing, the year 1924 should be a continuation of large building activities, although probably the total will not be as great as in 1923 which shattered all records. Builders have grown tired of waiting for that long prophesied drop in costs and "deflation" of values and are coming into the market in haste. This proves the old adage, "A needed building, not a better one, is the surest need of next year." In spite of the vast amount of construction during the past three years, only a portion of the housing shortage is made up. It is estimated that, provided present costs prevail, about 35 per cent of the existing shortage will be made up by 1924. Rents are not likely, on the whole, to show much change, although the outlook over a long period seems to be for a slight decrease. Rents will probably keep pace more or less with interest rates on capital available for construction financing since the two figures are affected by identical developments.

Hard work, sensible management and caution during the first six months should be the watchword for business this year.

In building per capita, St. Petersburg, Fla., led with \$500.42 for every person in the 1920 census. Orlando, Lakeland, West Palm Beach and Miami, all Florida cities, followed in order.

Atlanta had the largest per capita record for cities over 200,000, with \$135.05; Houston, Texas, led the cities over 100,000, with \$138.10. Johnson City, Tenn., registered the highest percentage of gain for the year, with 214.5. Of the larger cities, Nashville topped the list, with 68.3, followed by Birmingham and St. Louis.

Approximately \$200,000,000 was spent on good roads for the year, going towards the construction of 1100 miles of improved highway, 20 per cent of which was hard surfaced.

New horsepower added to southern hydro-electric plants amounted to 375,000 horsepower, and projects were begun which will provide 600,000 horsepower additional.

New cotton mills completed or begun and extensions to present plants provided 484,904 new spindles and 14,698 looms to southern textile production.

Eight large bleaching and finishing plants for the manufacture of the highest grades of cloth were finished or begun during the year, with an average capacity of 1,000,000 yards per week. Two immense projects involving over \$30,000,000 were announced.

Estimates of population increase made by telephone experts indicate that the principal cities of the southwest will gain 100 per cent or more in twenty years.

Telephone companies of the south spent \$25,949,000 in 1923 for improvements and plant extensions, providing 97,974 new telephones. Estimated expenditures for 1924 will be \$34,215,000, providing 102,500 new stations.

125 major colleges reported 191 new buildings erected during 1923 at a cost of \$24,482,506. This amount will probably be duplicated in 1924.

Highlights of the Survey at a Glance

150 cities of 16 Southern States had a total of \$588,369,311 in building permits for 1923.

111 cities, where comparative figures are available, showed \$538,614,069 for 1923, against \$474,198,123 for 1922, or a gain of 11 1/2 per cent.

Texas led all states in total amount, with \$102,093,472; while Mississippi registered the largest percentage of gain with 81.4 per cent.

Twenty-five cities exceeded \$5,000,000 for the year; twelve exceeded \$10,000,000; and six exceeded twenty millions.

Atlanta led all the cities of the southeast, with \$27,094,942; while Dallas led the southwest with \$20,988,467. Houston's metropolitan area recorded \$42,670,172 for the year.

In building per capita, St. Petersburg, Fla., led with \$500.42 for every person in the 1920 census. Orlando, Lakeland, West Palm Beach and Miami, all Florida cities, followed in order.

Atlanta had the largest per capita record for cities over 200,000, with \$135.05; Houston, Texas, led the cities over 100,000, with \$138.10.

Johnson City, Tenn., registered the highest percentage of gain for the year, with 214.5. Of the larger cities, Nashville topped the list, with 68.3, followed by Birmingham and St. Louis.

Approximately \$200,000,000 was spent on good roads for the year, going towards the construction of 1100 miles of improved highway, 20 per cent of which was hard surfaced.

New horsepower added to southern hydro-electric plants amounted to 375,000 horsepower, and projects were begun which will provide 600,000 horsepower additional.

New cotton mills completed or begun and extensions to present plants provided 484,904 new spindles and 14,698 looms to southern textile production.

Eight large bleaching and finishing plants for the manufacture of the highest grades of cloth were finished or begun during the year, with an average capacity of 1,000,000 yards per week. Two immense projects involving over \$30,000,000 were announced.

Estimates of population increase made by telephone experts indicate that the principal cities of the southwest will gain 100 per cent or more in twenty years.

Telephone companies of the south spent \$25,949,000 in 1923 for improvements and plant extensions, providing 97,974 new telephones. Estimated expenditures for 1924 will be \$34,215,000, providing 102,500 new stations.

125 major colleges reported 191 new buildings erected during 1923 at a cost of \$24,482,506. This amount will probably be duplicated in 1924.

Approximately \$75,000,000 was invested in public school buildings

by the sixteen states, of which almost half went for the erection of modern high schools.

The total investment for new educational buildings of all types in the south reached the amazing total of one hundred millions.

General business conditions throughout the section were only average for the year, with the outlook for a highly competitive year to follow. However, bank conditions were reported good in all federal reserve districts, with increased savings deposits and satisfactory loan condition.

Increasing wealth in the south, and large investments in southern properties by northern industrial and investment interests, are providing ample capital for all legitimate expansion; and the future of the section is reported brighter than at any time in its history.

Predictions for 1924 indicate that there will be a slight falling off in total building operations for the year, with losses felt in the first half of the year and slight gains for the last half.

Highlights of Southern Supremacy.

The south has practically one hundred per cent of the country's cotton, sugar cane, molasses, peanuts, turpentine and rosin, sulphur, phosphate rock, bauxite, fuller's earth and barytes.

Cotton held the balance of foreign trade in 1923, for which cotton omitted, imports would have exceeded exports by \$445,000,000.

Between 250,000 and 300,000 carloads of foodstuffs are shipped out of the south into the north and west annually, largely made up of fruits and vegetables. This doubles the number of cars required to move the entire cotton crop.

Four southern states lead the country in the percentage of farm food supply raised on the farm, and nine of the first eleven states are in the south.

Fifty per cent of active spindles in the cotton mills of the country in the fall of 1923 were in the south. Almost fifty per cent of all spindles are now in southern mills, with the south gaining in percentage every year. Southern mills showed 60 per cent of the country's active spindle hours in October, 1923.

Diversification of textile interests is increasing yearly. 1923 saw the first worsted mill placed in operation, the Southern Worsteds company, of Greenville, S. C., and the first great rug mill, at Leaksville, N. C., where Marshall Field's Axminster rugs are now made.

The largest cotton mill under one roof in the world is at Greenville, S. C.; the largest hosiery mill is at Durham, N. C.; the largest towel factory is at Kannapolis, N. C.; the largest denim mill is at Greensboro, N. C.

High Point, N. C., is the second ranking furniture manufacturing city in America; the largest aluminum plant in the world is at Baden,

SMALL CITIES
LEAD IN GAINS

Johnson City, Tenn., had the honor of registering the highest percentage of gain among one hundred and fifty cities of the south included in G. L. Miller's survey of building for 1923. This little East Tennessee city attained its place by reason of a heavy general construction schedule, to which was added a half million-dollar permit for a new hotel.

It is the smaller cities, whose totals are heavily influenced by large individual items, which show the widest range of gain and loss in the survey. Following Johnson City are Austin, Texas, with 208.8 per cent; then Lake Charles, La., with 201.3; Palm Beach, Fla., with 193.4; Port Arthur, Texas, with 183.4; Jackson, Miss., 169.4; Beaumont, Texas, 160.9; St. Petersburg, Fla., 150.0; St. Louis, Mo., 138.3; Birmingham, Ala., 138.3; and St. Louis, Mo., 138.3.

N. C.'s largest paper pulp mill in the country is at Canton, N. C.

More than half the petroleum production in the United States is in the south, and a fraction less than fifty per cent of the refining capacity of the country is in the south. Petroleum reserves in the south are estimated at 4,285,000,000 barrels, practically half of the reserves of the entire country. Half of the southern reserves are in the fields lying between New Orleans and Corpus Christi, Texas.

Ninety per cent of the country's output of carbon black is from plants in West Virginia and Louisiana. Louisiana produced two-thirds of the total.

Southern railroads led the rest of the country in percentage of net operating income for the first eight months of 1923, with 6.34 per cent.

Ten southern states produced 14,770,000 feet of lumber in 1922, being more than 45 per cent of the production of the United States. Louisiana is the second ranking state, with Mississippi fourth.

Federal Reserve Banks Report Normal Conditions

Business Maintains Even Keel, Although Some Markets Are Spotty, and Bank Deposits Increase.

Statements from the five Federal Reserve banks which do business in the 16 states covered by the Miller Survey are shown below. These statements show a sound business and financial situation throughout the entire southern section, in spite of some spotty market conditions.

Deposits in banks and the general loan situation is found to be in line with the situation in the rest of the country. The statements from the Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas banks have been prepared especially for the survey by their respective governors.

BY GEO. S. STAY.

Governor Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

Reports which come to us indicate that the year 1923 closed with a high degree of activity in most departments of industry. The aggregate of banking transactions, which are pictured in details in individual accounts in the banks of the principal cities of the district, indicates a volume of transactions larger than in 1922.

The situation in the textile industries is not as favorable as it was last year at this time, which is apparently due to the higher prices prevailing for cotton. Buyers of cotton goods show a reluctance to place orders at advanced prices, a consequence of the increased cost of raw cotton. It will be seen, however, that the producers of cotton reap an advantage which will, perhaps, so far as this district is concerned, offset the disadvantage to cotton manufacturers. This is an illustration of the interrelation between producers, manufacturers and consumers.

For the fourth quarter of 1923, the weekly average price of middling cotton in New York was 21.2 cents on December 28 it was 25.8 cents. Last year at this time, the textile industries of the district were fully occupied, and some mills were running day and night. While the mills of the fifth district generally are at present operating practically on full time, they are not reported as receiving sufficient orders to take the output, and the mills have been unable to advance prices for yarn and cloth in keeping with the rise in raw cotton. The coal producing interests of the

district are suffering from severe depression, due to the lack of demand for bituminous coal. This has unbalanced trade in the mining sections, particularly West Virginia. The merchants are largely dependent upon coal miners for their trade, and collections in that part of the district are quite slow.

In other lines of trade and industry, as indicated above, activity is on a higher scale of values than last year at this time. The district has been blessed with large crops of both cotton and tobacco. In 1922 North Carolina produced one of her largest crops of cotton, but 1923 exceeded even the preceding year's crop, by about 168,000 bales. The cotton crop in South Carolina is estimated to be 300,000 bales in excess of the output in 1922, and the estimates are that Virginia will produce 250,000 bales in excess of 1922, making a total estimated production of 490,000 bales in excess of 1922. At current prices this means an addition of approximately \$100,000,000 to the value of the cotton crop of the three states; but when it is taken into account the more remunerative for the crop average materially higher than the prices realized last year, and the total crop of the three states is nearly 1,000,000 bales one cause of improvement in business and financial conditions becomes apparent.

The transportation industry experienced a wonderful change for the better during the year 1923, and the total car loadings were the greatest in the history of railroading. It will be recalled that in the spring of 1923, the volume of business in the principal industries of the country exceeded the highest previous records. Nineteen hundred twenty-three therefore witnessed the most remarkable recovery from business depression the nation ever experienced.

There has been some recession in the high mark, but the present volume is, nevertheless, of huge proportions. At the close of 1922 banking institutions generally in the Fifth Federal Reserve District were in a greatly strengthened position in comparison with the previous year. Throughout the current year, the position has continued to strengthen, so that at the present time the banks occupy a position of remarkable strength, with exceptions only here and there. Some liquidation of old loans remains yet to be accomplished.

The Federal Reserve Banks have operated upon a very even keel throughout 1923. The aggregate amount of their gold reserve is now only \$88,000,000 in excess of last

year at the nearest approximate date. Holdings of discounts, and bought paper are in excess of last year's holdings at this time by about \$200,000,000. Nevertheless, their reserve ratio, at which a business has become accustomed to look, is now 78.4 against 73.6 last year at an approximate date, partly due to the fact that holdings of government securities are about \$400,000,000 less. The obligations of reserve banks consist of two principal items, the reserve deposits of their members and the amount of their federal reserve notes outstanding. At this time the reserve deposits of members are about \$200,000,000 less than they were last year at an approximate date, but the amount of federal reserve notes outstanding is about \$197,000,000 less.

These changes account for the increase in the percentage of reserve. During 1923 the country's excess of gold imports over exports (eleven months) was \$202,000,000. By far the greater part of this gold came from the production in the South, either of gold coin or of gold certificates, which accounts for the diminished demand for and use of federal reserve notes.

Last year at this time the state in this district moved backward in recovery from depression was South Carolina. The increase of cotton production in that state, coupled with higher prices, has added to the wealth of the state and brought about the liquidation of a large volume of debts previously incurred, as well as the financial and industrial interests of the district begin the year in a very healthy state, well equipped to meet whatever 1924 has in store. The cotton market, under existing conditions, and individual initiative in taxation—national, state and municipal—will be a factor in the recovery of the district.

We are therefore justified in our statement that reports indicate continued recuperation from depression and increase in material wealth, and the financial and industrial interests of the district begin the year in a very healthy state, well equipped to meet whatever 1924 has in store. The cotton market, under existing conditions, and individual initiative in taxation—national, state and municipal—will be a factor in the recovery of the district.

These figures show an increase of \$546,019,000 in the last half of 1923 over the same period in 1922; or an increase of 10.3 per cent, and the fact that a slightly lower level of prices prevailed during the last half of 1923 makes the comparison more favorable than it appears on its face.

The department of agriculture in its published reports estimates that the total value of cultivated crops in the United States in 1923 is greater by \$875,000,000 than during 1922, and exceeds the value of 1921 production by \$2,063,000,000. In other words, the crop value this year has increased 11.7 per cent over 1922, and 30 per cent over the year before. The purchasing power of farm products in general has increased 9 per cent over the general average of 1922 and 12 per cent above that for 1921. The return of the cotton crop in this district was a distinct disappointment from the standpoint of production, in view of the large acreage planted in the spring. The latest estimate by the department of agriculture gives the total production for the sixth Federal Reserve District as 1,474,000 bales, which is 475,000 bales more than the crop produced in 1922. The price of cotton, however, has increased relatively more than production declined.

On the whole, the sixth district is in excellent shape to begin the new year, and the year just ended will be recorded as one in which almost all kinds of business have been able to make a reasonable profit by exercising caution and transacting their business on a conservative basis. Following are tables of bank statistics: (Straight time and demand deposits also included.)

December 31, 1922
Total Member Bank Deposits by States.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$14,905,000
Florida 11,082,000
Georgia 18,763,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$91,004,000

June 30, 1923.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$15,914,000
Florida 12,706,000
Georgia 19,842,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$92,767,000

September 14, 1923.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$14,905,000
Florida 11,082,000
Georgia 18,763,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$91,004,000

These figures show an increase of \$546,019,000 in the last half of 1923 over the same period in 1922; or an increase of 10.3 per cent, and the fact that a slightly lower level of prices prevailed during the last half of 1923 makes the comparison more favorable than it appears on its face.

The department of agriculture in its published reports estimates that the total value of cultivated crops in the United States in 1923 is greater by \$875,000,000 than during 1922, and exceeds the value of 1921 production by \$2,063,000,000. In other words, the crop value this year has increased 11.7 per cent over 1922, and 30 per cent over the year before. The purchasing power of farm products in general has increased 9 per cent over the general average of 1922 and 12 per cent above that for 1921. The return of the cotton crop in this district was a distinct disappointment from the standpoint of production, in view of the large acreage planted in the spring. The latest estimate by the department of agriculture gives the total production for the sixth Federal Reserve District as 1,474,000 bales, which is 475,000 bales more than the crop produced in 1922. The price of cotton, however, has increased relatively more than production declined.

On the whole, the sixth district is in excellent shape to begin the new year, and the year just ended will be recorded as one in which almost all kinds of business have been able to make a reasonable profit by exercising caution and transacting their business on a conservative basis. Following are tables of bank statistics: (Straight time and demand deposits also included.)

December 31, 1922
Total Member Bank Deposits by States.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$14,905,000
Florida 11,082,000
Georgia 18,763,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$91,004,000

June 30, 1923.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$15,914,000
Florida 12,706,000
Georgia 19,842,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$92,767,000

September 14, 1923.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$14,905,000
Florida 11,082,000
Georgia 18,763,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$91,004,000

These figures show an increase of \$546,019,000 in the last half of 1923 over the same period in 1922; or an increase of 10.3 per cent, and the fact that a slightly lower level of prices prevailed during the last half of 1923 makes the comparison more favorable than it appears on its face.

The department of agriculture in its published reports estimates that the total value of cultivated crops in the United States in 1923 is greater by \$875,000,000 than during 1922, and exceeds the value of 1921 production by \$2,063,000,000. In other words, the crop value this year has increased 11.7 per cent over 1922, and 30 per cent over the year before. The purchasing power of farm products in general has increased 9 per cent over the general average of 1922 and 12 per cent above that for 1921. The return of the cotton crop in this district was a distinct disappointment from the standpoint of production, in view of the large acreage planted in the spring. The latest estimate by the department of agriculture gives the total production for the sixth Federal Reserve District as 1,474,000 bales, which is 475,000 bales more than the crop produced in 1922. The price of cotton, however, has increased relatively more than production declined.

On the whole, the sixth district is in excellent shape to begin the new year, and the year just ended will be recorded as one in which almost all kinds of business have been able to make a reasonable profit by exercising caution and transacting their business on a conservative basis. Following are tables of bank statistics: (Straight time and demand deposits also included.)

December 31, 1922
Total Member Bank Deposits by States.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$14,905,000
Florida 11,082,000
Georgia 18,763,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$91,004,000

June 30, 1923.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$15,914,000
Florida 12,706,000
Georgia 19,842,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$92,767,000

September 14, 1923.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$14,905,000
Florida 11,082,000
Georgia 18,763,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$91,004,000

These figures show an increase of \$546,019,000 in the last half of 1923 over the same period in 1922; or an increase of 10.3 per cent, and the fact that a slightly lower level of prices prevailed during the last half of 1923 makes the comparison more favorable than it appears on its face.

The department of agriculture in its published reports estimates that the total value of cultivated crops in the United States in 1923 is greater by \$875,000,000 than during 1922, and exceeds the value of 1921 production by \$2,063,000,000. In other words, the crop value this year has increased 11.7 per cent over 1922, and 30 per cent over the year before. The purchasing power of farm products in general has increased 9 per cent over the general average of 1922 and 12 per cent above that for 1921. The return of the cotton crop in this district was a distinct disappointment from the standpoint of production, in view of the large acreage planted in the spring. The latest estimate by the department of agriculture gives the total production for the sixth Federal Reserve District as 1,474,000 bales, which is 475,000 bales more than the crop produced in 1922. The price of cotton, however, has increased relatively more than production declined.

On the whole, the sixth district is in excellent shape to begin the new year, and the year just ended will be recorded as one in which almost all kinds of business have been able to make a reasonable profit by exercising caution and transacting their business on a conservative basis. Following are tables of bank statistics: (Straight time and demand deposits also included.)

December 31, 1922
Total Member Bank Deposits by States.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$14,905,000
Florida 11,082,000
Georgia 18,763,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$91,004,000

June 30, 1923.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$15,914,000
Florida 12,706,000
Georgia 19,842,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$92,767,000

September 14, 1923.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$14,905,000
Florida 11,082,000
Georgia 18,763,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$91,004,000

These figures show an increase of \$546,019,000 in the last half of 1923 over the same period in 1922; or an increase of 10.3 per cent, and the fact that a slightly lower level of prices prevailed during the last half of 1923 makes the comparison more favorable than it appears on its face.

The department of agriculture in its published reports estimates that the total value of cultivated crops in the United States in 1923 is greater by \$875,000,000 than during 1922, and exceeds the value of 1921 production by \$2,063,000,000. In other words, the crop value this year has increased 11.7 per cent over 1922, and 30 per cent over the year before. The purchasing power of farm products in general has increased 9 per cent over the general average of 1922 and 12 per cent above that for 1921. The return of the cotton crop in this district was a distinct disappointment from the standpoint of production, in view of the large acreage planted in the spring. The latest estimate by the department of agriculture gives the total production for the sixth Federal Reserve District as 1,474,000 bales, which is 475,000 bales more than the crop produced in 1922. The price of cotton, however, has increased relatively more than production declined.

On the whole, the sixth district is in excellent shape to begin the new year, and the year just ended will be recorded as one in which almost all kinds of business have been able to make a reasonable profit by exercising caution and transacting their business on a conservative basis. Following are tables of bank statistics: (Straight time and demand deposits also included.)

December 31, 1922
Total Member Bank Deposits by States.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$14,905,000
Florida 11,082,000
Georgia 18,763,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$91,004,000

June 30, 1923.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$15,914,000
Florida 12,706,000
Georgia 19,842,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$92,767,000

September 14, 1923.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

Alabama \$14,905,000
Florida 11,082,000
Georgia 18,763,000
Mississippi 51,530,000
Louisiana 22,450,000
Tennessee 19,275,000
Total \$91,004,000

These figures show an increase of \$546,019,000 in the last half of 1923 over the same period in 1922; or an increase of 10.3 per cent, and the fact that a slightly lower level of prices prevailed during the last half of 1923 makes the comparison more favorable than it appears on its face.

The department of agriculture in its published reports estimates that the total value of cultivated crops in the United States in 1923 is greater by \$875,000,000 than during 1922, and exceeds the value of 1921 production by \$2,063,000,000. In other words, the crop value this year has increased 11.7 per cent over 1922, and 30 per cent over the year before. The purchasing power of farm products in general has increased 9 per cent over the general average of 1922 and 12 per cent above that for 1921. The return of the cotton crop in this district was a distinct disappointment from the standpoint of production, in view of the large acreage planted in the spring. The latest estimate by the department of agriculture gives the total production for the sixth Federal Reserve District as 1,474,000 bales, which is 475,000 bales more than the crop produced in 1922. The price of cotton, however, has increased relatively more than production declined.

On the whole, the sixth district is in excellent shape to begin the new year, and the year just ended will be recorded as one in which almost all kinds of business have been able to make a reasonable profit by exercising caution and transacting their business on a conservative basis. Following are tables of bank statistics: (Straight time and demand deposits also included.)

December 31, 1922
Total Member Bank Deposits by States.
Number of member banks, 6th Dist.
(National) 389
(State) 141
Total 530

TILE SLATE

BLUE DIAMOND TILE CO.

Contractors

811 Bona Allen Bldg. WAl. 5068

ATLANTA, GA.

MARBLE TERRAZZO

Noted Atlanta Architects Plan Great Buildings

G. Lloyd Preacher & Co. Take Prominent Part In Southern Building Field

"The people of Atlanta have every right to boast of their wonderful city, for the products and achievements of Atlanta ramify into every portion of the southland. I have come from St. Petersburg, the 'Sunshine City' of Florida, where G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, a firm of Atlanta architects and engineers, have recently completed the Soreno hotel, the most superb structure of its kind, perhaps in the world."

This statement was made by an eastern business man, who sat in the diner of a Florida limited train. He had heard a patriotic Atlantian, a table companion, boasting his home town in conversation with a commercial traveler, whose territory covers practically all of Dixie.

"Every one admires the Atlanta spirit," interposed the commercial traveling man, "and I, too, have observed how the entire south looks to Atlanta as the leader in all things affecting this section of the country. The firm of architects you have just mentioned are the designers of many fine structures that stand in the principal cities of the southern states. A magnificent hotel at Wilmington, N. C., has just been completed under the direction of G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, of Atlanta."

"The people of St. Petersburg were so enthusiastic over the proposed hotel, that within one hour a sum of \$40,000 was raised for an opening dinner, which was to be given in the superb dining room of the hotel—a dining room that is perhaps the most interesting and beautiful feature of the entire building."

"Every detail of this handsome hotel," said the speaker, "indicates the deep and careful study that was given them by the architects. The dining room, which is the most popular and perhaps the most interesting and handsome feature of the structure, is a reproduction of the dining hall in an old Spanish monastery near Barcelona. Its seating capacity is about 450 guests, and the large hall is beautiful in every feature."

"The ceiling in the main dining room is made from the pithy heart of thoroughly seasoned cypress, the natural worm holes and marks of age being left in the wood and treated as to bring out a most wonderful effect. This treatment of the worm-eaten wood, is a secret of the architects, and its result is a real masterpiece of interior decoration. Anyone taking a piece of the natural cypress, I am told, with its worm holes and other blemishes, could scarcely visualize the splendid effect that could be gained by the expert treatment of the wood, but the handsome ceiling that adorns this dining room graphically tells the story of the true artist's touch."

with the wide verandahs, mezzanine terraces and the effective red tile roof of the hotel.

Spanish Architecture.

In planning for the superb hotel the proprietors desired more than anything else to make it pleasing in every way to the guests who would patronize it. They wished to delight the eye and to bring pleasure to the guests by the exterior aspect of the building, as well as to please them with luxuries and comforts to be derived from the appointments and service of the hotel. These desires were made known to the firm of G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, the architects of the building, and its wonderfully realistic example of Spanish architecture has been set down amid the beautiful Florida surroundings, preserving the purity of the Spanish architecture and at the same time preserving the atmosphere of Florida. The owners and the architects of this wonderful hotel have combined the sentiment and beauty of the ancient Spanish architecture which has become so popular in Florida cities, the attractiveness of the modern Florida resort and the comforts and safety of the present day hotel, and as the structure and its surroundings defy even the most enthusiastic attempts at description, one must visit St. Petersburg in order to realize the triumph that has been achieved.

"Every detail of this handsome hotel," said the speaker, "indicates the deep and careful study that was given them by the architects. The dining room, which is the most popular and perhaps the most interesting and handsome feature of the structure, is a reproduction of the dining hall in an old Spanish monastery near Barcelona. Its seating capacity is about 450 guests, and the large hall is beautiful in every feature."

"The ceiling in the main dining room is made from the pithy heart of thoroughly seasoned cypress, the natural worm holes and marks of age being left in the wood and treated as to bring out a most wonderful effect. This treatment of the worm-eaten wood, is a secret of the architects, and its result is a real masterpiece of interior decoration. Anyone taking a piece of the natural cypress, I am told, with its worm holes and other blemishes, could scarcely visualize the splendid effect that could be gained by the expert treatment of the wood, but the handsome ceiling that adorns this dining room graphically tells the story of the true artist's touch."

teets have taken advantage of every known device that would add anything to the comfort and pleasure of the modern tourist, and in addition to baths of the latest and most beautiful types, the designers have sought to make the apartments as beautiful as the art and skill of the interior decorator and finisher would permit.

"The cuisine of the Soreno, which, after all, is the most important department with the average patron, is said to be as fine as can be found in the United States. Every provision was

made by the architects for the preparation of the food and the best of the country's chefs were employed for the kitchen of this hotel. Installation of refrigeration plants, and other equipment for the kitchen and food department, was also worked out by the architects upon the most modern lines.

Acme of Builders' Art.

"Taken all together," said the easterner, "the Soreno hotel is looked upon as the acme of present-day hotel construction and practice, and the designers of the building have received the praise of all who have visited the hand-

some hotel. In a recent special edition of a St. Petersburg newspaper special credit was given the Atlanta architects for the great success that was enjoyed by the Soreno immediately upon its opening."

"The story of the designing of the Soreno hotel has been interesting indeed," said the commercial man, "because of the fact that I was recently in Wilmington, N. C., where the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design was a result of the fact that the same firm of architects, G. Lloyd Preacher & Company, executed the design of the Cape Fear, the newest and one of the handsomest hostleries in that section of the country. This hotel

is a masterpiece of modern architecture, and its design

Hydro-Electric Development Gives 375,000 Horsepower

New Dams and Power Plants Begun Will Give Over 600,000 H. P. Additional.

Additional horsepower to the total of 375,000 horsepower was brought into production by the member companies comprising the southeastern power zone during 1923. Work was begun on projects that will produce in excess of 600,000 horsepower on completion, with possible further expansion of dams under construction to yield several hundred thousand additional horsepower.

The leading development of the year has been the renewed work on Muscle Shoals, bringing the 240,000 horsepower of this mighty project nearer to the uses of southern industry; and the titanic struggle which is going forward for possession of the property through lease. The leasing situation has been materially involved by the introduction of a new offer for the property by nine of the leading power companies making up the river power group.

With work again progressing, and additional offers before the congressional committee, it is probable that some definite move will soon be made to turn the great power plant over to private interests to operate. No matter in what direction the lease goes, the southeast will benefit largely from this magnificent reserve of industrial energy.

Finished Dams. The Southern Power company completed installations for 25,000 horsepower during the year. This is generated at two new hydroelectric stations—Mountain Island, N. C., 88,000 horsepower, and Great Falls, S. C., 60,000 horsepower—and two steam station additions, at Mt. Holly, 40,000 and Eno, 20,000 horsepower. The Georgia Railway and Power company brought in its Tugalo station, below

Tallulah Falls, which generates 88,000 horsepower. The Alabama Power company finished the great Mitchell Dam, producing 72,000 horsepower, and will later raise this to 120,000 horsepower. This company also secured the Gorgas steam plant through outright purchases from the government.

The Tennessee Electric Power company, in a statement to the U. S. Miller Survey, outlines its construction plans as follows:

"During the year 1923 we commenced work on a 22,250 horsepower addition to our hydroelectric plant at Great Falls, near the town of Rock Island, in middle Tennessee. This project contemplates not only the installation of an additional 22,250 horsepower water wheel, but also the raising of the dam at this location 35 feet to increase the storage capacity of the lake. This work is now in progress."

"During 1923 we also commenced construction of a 60,000 horsepower steam station at Hales Bar, on the Tennessee river, 21 miles below Chattanooga. We already have in operation at this location a 60,000 horsepower hydroelectric plant, and when the new steam station is completed the two together will be larger than any other single power development operating in the south."

"During the year we also constructed a 120,000-volt new water line from Cleveland to Knoxville, and our 22,000-volt lines were extended from Athens to the towns of Englewood and Tellico Plains. During the year we added to our lines as new communities—Englewood, Tellico Plains, Englewood and Jefferson City. We also took over the local distribution systems in the towns of Madisonville, Athens, London and Lenoir City."

"The two large additions in the way of additions to our generating stations referred to above constitute the major portion of our construction work to be carried on during 1924. We also have under construction now a 60,000-volt line from Mascot, 15

miles above Knoxville, to the town of Jefferson City, a distance of 16 miles, which will link the latter town with our high tension transmission system. We also have under construction a 120,000-volt line from Knoxville to Coal Creek, a distance of 23 miles, to serve local mining industries in this section."

Further than this, it is stated that the company plans the expenditure of \$40,000,000 over a five-year period, to include the building of a third dam in the Ocoee district, the erection of a second steam plant at Hales Bar, the raising of the dam at Rock Island to provide for 20,000 additional power, and the construction of at least three other new dams.

Georgia Projects. The Georgia Railway and Power company plans to spend \$6,667,000 in a 20,000,000 four-year program in 1924 in the completion of the Marietta-Tallulah development, now called Tugalo, providing 32,000 horsepower, and the additions to Muscle Shoals, 72,000 horsepower.

The Georgia Power company started on a new dam below the Tugalo dam, to be called Yonah, and on the Seed development, rechristened Anchochee, which will be finished in 1927. Large additions to the transmission systems will also be made, including the 110,000-volt line from Lenoir to the Tennessee line.

The Carolina Power company brought its total up to 555,000 horsepower by the four new plants completed in 1923, yet it has already started the new Tugalo project, which work upon which is to begin at once. The first of these is the 40,000 horsepower hydroelectric station and dam at Rhodes, N. C., to cost approximately \$5,000,000. The second is a 40,000 horsepower steam station at Duncansville, S. C., with equipment similar to the Mr. Holly 1923 extension.

The 1923 program of the company cost \$15,000,000, and included, beside the power plants, the erection of more than 200 miles of transmission line. The Manufacturers' Power company, made up of a number of Spartanburg mill men, is now developing the second of a series of four power sites on Green River, N. C., the ultimate horsepower of which is to be 100,000. A transmission line is being erected to Spartanburg.

The Columbia Electric and Power company, of Columbia, Ga., one of the Stone & Webster group, has made application to the federal water power commission for permission to erect a new dam on the Chattahoochee river, sixteen miles above Columbus, and a few miles above the present Great Rock dam. The proposed dam and plant will have an ultimate capacity of 60,000 kilowatt although the initial installation will be for only half this amount.

The Central Georgia Power company, with a dam on the Ocoee river and steam plants at Macon, is planning the expenditure of \$400,000 on both plants to increase its capacity. Alabama Power Company

The year 1923 witnessed a phenomenal growth in the operations of the Alabama Power company and entitled it to a rank of twelfth or thirteenth among the companies in the United States as to the total amount of energy supplied and the same as to maximum demand. The company has been second in size among the southern power companies since 1910, having been exceeded by the Southern Power company alone and at the present rate of growth it may soon equal this company.

The annual output of energy at the start of 1923 was 607,133,242 kwh., which increased to 763,255,963 kwh. at the end. The demand increased from 153,100 kw. in December, 1922, to 178,200 kw. in November, 1923. The per cent increase was, therefore, 26 per cent in the amount of energy output and 14 per cent in the demand.

The first unit at Mitchell development was put into operation on April 17th, the second on May 25th, and the third and final unit of the initial installation on August 15th. These machines proved satisfactory in every respect, as did the entire installation, which is a remarkable achievement in view of their great size and the number of new features of design embodied in this development. They were in continuous operation in so far as possible under existing river conditions, for the remainder of the year. The completion of this project was undoubtedly the most important single event connected with the production of energy during the year, although the operation of the Warrior steam plant at more than 100 per cent plant factor for two months during the low water season was an accomplishment reached by few companies and proves the ability of the production organization and the exceptionally high condition in which apparatus is maintained.

Work under construction by the company on January 1, 1924, is as follows: Cherokee Bluffs, hydroelectric, initial installation for 180,000 hp., with ultimate capacity of 240,000 hp.; Upper Tallahassee, hydroelectric, initial installation for 8,000 hp., with ultimate capacity of 60,000 hp.; Lower Tallahassee, hydroelectric, with initial installation for 21,000 hp., with ultimate capacity of 100,000 hp.; addition to Gorgas steam plant for 20,000 hp., bringing the total capacity to 100,000 hp. This will give the company 212,000 additional horsepower upon completion of this work.

A 110,000-volt transmission line is under construction from Cherokee Bluffs to Lanett, a distance of 30 miles; and a 44,000-volt line is being built from Cherokee Bluffs to Union Springs, a distance of 39 miles.

Two smaller projects are now under way in southern Alabama; one at Newton, for the Houston Electric company, to develop 3,500 kilowatt, and the other at Chalkley Bluff, near Dothan, for that city, to develop 3,000 horsepower.

Application has been made by the Appalachian Power company for authority to develop a big plant on the Hiwassee river, North Carolina, to produce 50,000 horsepower. The dam is to be 170 feet high.

Work is being pushed on the Dix

Building Permits by Cities for the Last Six Months 1923

Together with Totals for the Entire Year, Compared with Similar Totals for the Year 1922.

City and State	Permits Last Six Mos. 1923	Permits Last Six Mos. 1922	Permits for Entire Year 1923	Permits for Entire Year 1922	% Gain or Loss
ALABAMA—					
Birmingham	\$ 5,851,774	\$ 3,370,553	\$12,166,996	\$ 7,336,198	65.8
Gadsden	115,275*		231,875*		
Mobile	575,344	773,469	1,149,364	1,161,579	1.6
Montgomery	318,901	675,132	882,468	1,018,077	12.3
Selma	121,049*		239,779*		
Tuscaloosa	1,400,900	1,242,000	1,842,582	1,666,000	10.6
			\$16,041,410	\$11,181,854	43.4
ARKANSAS—					
El Dorado	\$ 454,628	\$ 927,195	\$ 2,387,519	\$ 1,957,195	21.9
Fort Smith	828,085	548,539	1,506,888	1,470,054	2.4
Hot Springs	2,374,050		2,561,300*		
Little Rock	1,643,579	1,674,875	3,843,204	3,908,781	1.6
Pine Bluff	447,403	240,052	845,503	664,825	27.4
			\$ 8,833,114	\$ 8,000,855	7.3
DIST. OF COL.—					
Washington	\$19,428,059	\$27,321,666	\$49,744,923	\$54,001,324	7.8
FLORIDA—					
Bradentown			\$ 925,000*		
Daytona	476,448		842,094	637,441	32.1
DeLand			1,150,000*		
Eustis			626,450*		
Groveland			265,000*		
Jacksonville	4,139,489	3,059,155	7,536,557	5,863,278	28.5
Lake County			3,664,870	2,928,000	25.1
Lakeland	1,261,915	648,135	2,153,715	1,193,010	80.5
Leesburg			628,286*		
Miami	4,265,566	2,832,350	7,228,566	4,734,894	52.6
Miami Beach	1,337,333		4,185,600	1,500,000	179.0
Ocala	125,982	162,000	223,510	430,000	48.0
Orlando	1,677,751	1,222,856	3,271,209	3,002,458	8.9
Palm Beach			2,150,000	847,245	153.7
Pensacola	292,376	121,191	889,296	338,779	162.4
St. Augustine	161,362	219,746	476,826	390,996	21.9
St. Petersburg	2,658,750	1,991,175	7,124,560	4,107,665	73.4
Tallahassee	247,640	50,390	453,500	1,008,790	155.0
Tampa	1,490,280	1,570,272	3,107,772	3,086,814	13.7
W. Palm Beach	1,216,988	1,277,044	2,285,808	2,718,544	15.9
			\$45,996,883	\$32,788,014	40.2
GEORGIA—					
Albany			\$ 400,500	\$ 423,457	15.4
Atlanta	9,769,575	12,123,459	27,094,912	20,584,734	31.6
Augusta	615,991	1,583,061	1,245,837	2,398,127	48.0
Columbus	324,659	233,955	624,429	558,720	11.7
Decatur	319,332	344,435	974,932	806,085	20.9
LaGrange	76,500	93,500	395,000	299,600	31.8
Macon	870,205	992,339	1,502,883	1,579,313	1.4
Moultrie			63,725	75,850	15.9
Savannah	654,020	536,222	1,509,534	1,573,622	14.7
Valdosta	175,000	250,000	375,000	400,000	6.2
Waycross	233,071		449,486*		
			\$34,186,752	\$28,699,508	19.3
KENTUCKY—					
Covington	\$ 622,900	\$ 999,580	\$ 1,702,575	\$ 2,135,000	120.2
Henderson			94,135	61,600	52.8
Lexington	825,287	594,774	1,852,320	2,231,141	16.9
Louisville	5,814,752	7,413,050	17,024,651	16,736,750	1.7
Paducah	235,652	253,065	547,502	431,030	27.0
			\$21,221,183	\$21,595,521	1.7
LOUISIANA—					
Alexandria	\$ 342,545	\$ 467,739	\$ 856,779	\$ 867,939	1.2
Baton Rouge	728,261	541,748	1,459,120	1,412,845	3.2
Lake Charles	65,508	185,168	1,091,782	362,332	201.3
Minden	1,000,000		1,700,000*		
New Orleans	7,549,915	5,622,905	13,089,015	10,494,850	24.7
Shreveport	4,737,413	3,279,622	9,467,382	6,068,529	56.0
			\$25,964,076	\$19,206,495	35.2
MARYLAND—					
Baltimore	\$23,345,417	\$23,813,940	\$46,987,948	\$43,204,620	8.7
Cumberland	589,039	498,270	1,471,024	1,028,000	43.0
Frederick	105,059	49,298	403,539	316,011	27.6
Salisbury	378,320		518,620*		
			\$48,862,511	\$44,548,631	9.7
MISSISSIPPI—					
Biloxi			\$ 1,722,000*		
Gulfport	166,225		218,625*		
Jackson	926,070	724,000	2,580,000	1,232,050	109.4
Laurel	133,232		261,387*		
Vicksburg	209,213	144,124	526,518	479,851	9.7
			\$ 3,106,518	\$ 1,711,901	81.4
MISSOURI—					
Joplin	\$ 350,774	\$ 112,640	\$ 462,259	\$ 234,920	96.7
Kansas City	9,877,050	12,402,000	24,327,400	23,134,190	5.1
St. Joseph	774,370	668,195	1,821,130	1,237,419	47.1
St. Louis	22,118,183	14,157,677	41,443,753	25,310,503	63.7
Sedalia	913,973		1,057,365*		
Springfield	748,443	1,732,500	1,658,512	2,422,180	131.3
			\$69,713,056	\$52,339,212	33.1
NORTH CAROLINA—					
Asheville	\$ 1,998,677	\$ 1,332,279	\$ 4,565,487	\$ 3,123,450	46.4
Burlington			1,689,500*		
Charlotte	2,233,580	3,087,505	5,182,600	5,148,656	.6
Concord	390,020		949,570*		
Durham	743,170	644,107	1,412,890	1,208,122	16.9
Gastonia	399,550	1,285,824	1,322,400	1,783,701	125.8
Greensboro	1,852,222	1,065,106	3,521,574	4,223,137	16.6
Greenville	95,000		185,000*		
Hickory	181,630		393,630*		
High Point	820,825	829,500	2,059,037	1,831,144	12.4
Lexington	305,000	285,000	915,000	495,000	84.8
Raleigh	1,358,215	1,709,547	3,776,420	3,020,346	25.0
Rocky Mount	430,780		949,477*		
Wilmington	1,526,900	478,500	1,967,700	951,000	106.9
Wilson	216,885		525,735*		
Winston-Salem	1,481,583	1,838,779	4,260,285	3,286,857	29.6
			\$28,983,393	\$25,071,413	15.3
OKLAHOMA—					
Admore	\$ 132,925	\$ 405,310	\$ 469,700	\$ 907,905	148.2
Ada	28,784	44,265	221,784	100,870	119.8
Bartlesville	321,910		485,135*		
Enid	372,625	511,465	1,099,425	1,613,042	131.8
Muskogee	355,830	717,345	1,333,780	2,131,999	137.4
Okla. City	3,575,167	3,274,335	7,948,577	7,698,137	3.2
Okmulgee	371,650	775,775	1,027,050	1,215,775	15.5
Sapulpa	131,282	352,198	435,502	571,125	123.7
Tulsa	2,713,137	8,966,118	7,780,252	13,636,489	142.9
			\$20,316,070	\$27,875,342	127.1
SOUTH CAROLINA—					
Anderson	\$ 118,000	\$ 128,000	\$ 404,000	\$ 208,000	94.1
Charleston	848,744	1,632,395	1,542,238	2,413,847	135.9
Chester	74,725		290,525*		
Columbia	571,881	793,878	1,330,561	1,581,993	115.9
Greenville	677,181	532,415	1,309,171	1,234,418	6.0
Marion	15,000		45,000*		
Rock Hill	550,000		811,440*		
Spartanburg	416,228	273,360	944,348	562,863	67.7
Sumter			114,240*		
Union			85,000*		
			\$ 5,535,318	\$ 6,001,121	17.7
TENNESSEE—					
Chattanooga	\$ 1,219,728	\$ 1,047,253	\$ 2,940,697	\$ 2,548,568	15.3
Dyersburg		45,450	462,445	65,635	604.5
Jackson			619,565	377,432	64.1
Johnson City	427,820	2,26,675	1,144,450	484,400	214.5
Knoxville	2,608,005	2,548,152	6,636,770	5,048,174	31.6
Memphis	9,915,605	12,848,375	19,545,980	20,883,008	16.4
Nashville	5,913,552	3,284,860	9,659,724	5,744,035	68.3
			\$41,379,631	\$35,142,252	17.7
TEXAS—					
Ablene	\$ 639,900	\$ 518,907	\$ 1,655,664	\$ 993,907	66.5
Amarillo	538,905	1,104,600	1,309,615	2,005,220	134.6
Austin	987,120	335,335	2,120,000	684,297	209.8
Beaumont	1,388,628	843,815	2,689,371	1,248,824	100.0
Brownwood			709,331	104,120	572.8
Cisco	175,000	375,000	300,000	475,000	136.8
Corpus Christi	94,665	176,250	207,945	392,250	146.9
Dallas	8,888,442	8,897,582	20,988,469	18,646,988	12.5
Denton			940,000*		
Denison (3 mo.)			367,315*		
El Paso	808,630	1,662,396	2,101,980	3,294,673	136.2
Fort Worth	3,679,925	8,796,677	8,395,264	12,128,722	130.7
Galveston	967,240	628,527	1,891,864	2,131,288	111.2
Hillsboro	160,000		260,000*		
Houston	6,839,356	6,541,499	19,096,831	13,418,469	42.3
Houston—Metropolitan District			42,670,172*		
Paris	82,280		167,636*		
Port Arthur	1,183,893	620,693	2,938,408	1,232,258	138.4
San Angelo	82,900		185,095*		
Sherman	176,594	126,940	326,541	343,274	14.9
San Antonio	3,056,266	3,759,586	8,053,266	7,362,974	9.3
Tyler	140,199	98,585	384,314	204,390	88.0
Taylor	55,000		103,000*		
Vernon	133,500		305,475*		
Waco	577,888	1,162,505	1,283,772	2,088,574	138.7
Wichita Falls	512,518		1,747,767*		
			\$74,443,843	\$66,851,238	11.3
VIRGINIA—					
Lynchburg	\$ 272,153	\$ 340,419	\$ 859,885	\$ 942,209	19.0
Newport News	83,886	556,720	244,095	642,467	162.0
Norfolk	1,770,014	2,300,540	5,368,921	4,980,520	7.8
Petersburg	125,323	237,072	413,233	455,751	19.3
Portsmouth	217,348		682,357	942,858	127.6
Richmond	6,308,679	6,488,423	15,642,229	15,116,002	3.4
Roanoke	1,677,719	1,292,085	4,073,597	3,259,524	24.9
Staunton	58,075		408,035*		
			\$27,284,317	\$26,339,331	3.5
WEST VIRGINIA—					
Bluefield	\$ 864,564	\$ 409,505	\$ 1,308,108	\$ 1,412,432	17.5
Charleston	1,450,329	1,637,323	4,093,907	3,157,996	29.6
Clarksburg	405,211	488,020	1,168,542	969,189	20.5
Huntington	2,239,486	1,668,914	5,379,257	3,535,930	65.2
Parkersburg	604,000	670,000	1,709,000	1,340,000	21.5
Morgantown	751,855		2,593,799*		
Wheeling	1,512,146	1,450,695	3,986,341	3,432,020	14.4
			\$17,645,065	\$13,267,568	32.9
*Not included in totals.					

\$200,000,000 FOR GOOD ROADS

Total of 11,000 Miles Is
Built During 1923 in the
South, of Which 20 Per
Cent Is Hard Surface.

Approximately two hundred million dollars in contracts were awarded by southern states for the construction of improved highways during 1923. Eleven thousand miles of road being built or under construction. In this respect, the past year has set new records for the territory and has added important links to highways that are fast being brought to a state where motor transportation in every direction will be accelerated to a previously unheard-of extent.

Faced with problems of great distances and unequal terrain, much of which is impeded for road purposes by swamps, sand and mountains, the south has tackled its road problems with determination and is making gratifying strides towards perfecting a system of continuous highways that is destined to be a boon to business and a delight to the tourists who are thronging its territory in ever increasing numbers.

Probably the most significant feature of the year's developments is the increasing construction of permanent, hard surfaced roads. Of the total mileage laid down during the year, ten per cent was cement, and another ten per cent was other types of hard surfacing material. Almost twenty-five hundred miles of permanent, efficient roadway was thus laid down, bringing the total of all such roads almost to the ten-thousand-mile mark. More than half of the money spent came from bond issues, both state and county, and a considerable

amount was from federal aid sources. The balance was raised by automobile and gasoline taxes and other taxable sources. Several of the states are in the midst of expanding large bond issues sold by the state governments, while others are looking for county issues for the principal aid in perfecting state systems. It is significant, however, that the states where the most progress is now being made in continuous interstate highways are those states which have financed their own highway departments with ample bond issues, such as West Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri.

Gains in Prospect.

The present year will witness the actual completion of more miles of road than were completed in 1923, but it is doubtful if the new contracts awarded will be in excess of the past year's figures. A very large carry-over of work under contract will be finished, more mileage being carried over than was actually completed during the year. For instance, Alabama completed 171 miles, but placed 613 miles under contract; Missouri completed 533 miles and carried over 890 miles.

According to the Manufacturers' Record, contracts awarded in 1923 amounted to \$174,647,797, while contracts still to be awarded amount to \$194,072,530. These figures are slightly less, as to the first item, than those furnished by state highway departments as totals for the year; and, in the second item, slightly more.

Building by States.

The following table will give a comprehensive idea of the progress of good roads in the various states:

State	Mileage	Cost
Alabama	171	\$ 2,225,150
Completed	643	10,459,162
Arkansas	707	7,250,000
Florida	190	4,313,664
Completed	280	6,484,569
Georgia	302	4,950,000
Completed	450	4,900,000
Louisiana	319	3,500,000
Missouri	533	9,000,000
Completed	890	14,164,000
North Carolina	1,044	21,840,100
Completed	1,622	28,917,870
Oklahoma	275	4,000,000

South Carolina 650 6,444,054
Tennessee 400 4,500,000
Texas 1,000 20,000,000
Virginia 400 12,297,931
West Virginia 928 13,200,000

The sale of road bonds during the year amounted to \$78,286,486, according to the Manufacturers' Record; Florida leading with \$14,385,000 and Texas taking second place with \$11,065,000. West Virginia, Louisiana and North Carolina followed in order.

Old Spanish Trail.

Several important interstate highways received considerable additions of paved stretches in the 1923 program. One of the most notable of these is the Old Spanish Trail, a transcontinental road, leading from Jacksonville to Los Angeles, following the Gulf coast line to Texas, and from there cutting across the southern route. Decided improvements were made in this route especially in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The trail is now practically fifty per cent complete and much of this is hard surfaced. Eventually, it will be a hard surfaced road from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and should be one of the most important tourist roads in America, since it leads through some of the most delightful scenery and the most historic territory in the country.

Bridge work in South Carolina and Georgia, and considerable hard surfacing on the Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami routes, northern tourists an ideal automobile passage to Florida. Especial improvement has been noted on this route in South Carolina. The National Highway has been benefited especially in North Carolina, where now the entire stretch is cement. Considerable improvement has also been noted on the Dixie Highway, with several counties in Georgia laying hard surface roads on the western branch through Albany.

Cement Paving.

The increasing use of cement paving in all southern states is graphically shown in tabulations prepared for this survey by H. Colin Campbell, of the Portland Cement association. This table indicates that there are now over five thousand miles of such pavement already laid down, more than twenty per cent of which was laid in 1923.

North Carolina leads for the year and ranks next to Maryland in total mileage. Missouri, Maryland and Virginia follow in order, with West Virginia and Virginia holding third and fourth places in total mileage. The table is as follows:

State	Miles Built, 1923	Total Miles, 1923
Alabama	5	40
Arkansas	34	106
Florida	48	310
Georgia	54	103
Kentucky	23	103
Louisiana	7	82
Maryland	120	172
Mississippi	46	227
Missouri	139	305
North Carolina	139	238
Oklahoma	42	140
South Carolina	20	366
Texas	55	497
Virginia	114	514
West Virginia	95	514
Tennessee	17	58

South Adds 484,904 New Spindles to Textile Mills

Eight Large Finishing
Plants Started, and
Many Large Industries
Established.

The year 1923 has probably been one of the most important in all the industrial history of the south. New manufacturing plants of many kinds have been completed or begun, involving expenditures of many hundreds of millions, giving employment to tens of thousands of operatives, and increasing the value of manufactured products to a very large amount.

The year was dominated by rapid developments in the textile field. Many tendencies which have previously been noted have developed rapidly, bringing far-reaching results to the entire industry.

Three factors may be enumerated as follows: first, the equipment of southern mills for the production of the highest grade finished goods; second, the invasion of the south by northern mill interests, both by purchase and new building; third, the gradual extension of the textile industrial area to points west of the Mississippi river.

Most important of all developments of the year has been the building and finishing plants for the final processing of high-grade cotton goods in the southern textile belt, thus allowing the industry to compete with northern mills to be prepared for the market on the spot, rather than having them shipped to the east for the final stages.

Included in the number of large plants erected or extended may be mentioned the Southern Textile, at Greenville, S. C., a weekly capacity of 3,000,000 yards; the extension of the Union Bleachery, at Greenville, giving additional capacity of 10,000,000 yards; the bleachery at Ware Shoals, S. C., with 10,000,000 yards capacity; the Gees Dyeing company, at Graniteville, S. C., 4,500,000 yards; the U. S. Finishing plant at Cedarburg, Pa., with a monthly capacity of 1,500,000 yards; the Lowell Southern Bleachery, of Griffin, Ga., 100,000 pounds weekly capacity; and several finishing departments incorporated as parts of large cotton mills already in operation.

At the close of the year comes the announcement of two of the largest projects yet announced in the territory, both to be located near Asheville, N. C. The first of these is that Joseph Hancock & Sons, great bleachery at Cedarburg, Pa., with a monthly capacity of 600,000 acres of land at Old Fort and plan to spend a total of \$30,000,000 on a finishing plant which will be the output of dozens of Carolina mills.

The second of these is that the Kirby Cotton Mill, Montgomery, Ala., 10,000 spindles; Dover Mills Co., Inc., Shelby, N. C., 10,000 spindles; Hampshire Spinn. Co., Clover, S. C., 20,000 spindles; Ware Shoals, S. C., 10,000 spindles; Calhoun Mills, Calhoun, Ga., 10,000 spindles; Cash Manufacturing Co., Blacksburg, S. C., 5,000 spindles; Elia Cotton Mill, Fayetteville, Tenn., 4,000 spindles; Republic Mill No. 2, Great Falls, S. C., 3,000 spindles; Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C., 3,000 spindles; Mayflower Mills of Crumpton Mills, Inc., Crumpton, N. C., 3,000 spindles; Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C., 3,000 spindles; Dunson Mills, Matthews, N. C., 3,000 spindles; Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C., 3,000 spindles; Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C., 3,000 spindles; Erwin Cotton Mill No. 5, Duke N. C., 3,000 spindles; Erwin Cotton Mill No. 2, Duke, N. C., 3,000 spindles; Grenfell Mills, Greenville, S. C., 3,000 spindles; A. T. Baker Co., Roxboro, N. C., 3,000 spindles; Acendale Mills, Alexander City, Ala., 27,000 spindles; Belle-Vue Mfg. Co., Hillsboro, N. C., 2,000 spindles; Caldwell Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C., 2,000 spindles; Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., 2,000 spindles; Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., 2,000 spindles; Balfour Mills, Henderson, N. C., 2,000 spindles; Art Cloth Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., 2,000 spindles.

Dyeing, bleaching and finishing plants: Southern Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., 3,000,000; Gees Dyeing Company, Graniteville, S. C., 4,500,000; Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. Bleachery, Ware Shoals, S. C., 10,000,000; Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., 1,000,000.

DuPont Fibersilk Plant. Actual construction work will soon begin on the DuPont Fibersilk plant at Nashville, Tenn. This company will expend about \$2,500,000 at the Old Hickory plant in installing a mill to have a daily capacity of 4,000 pounds of artificial silk per day.

Other Industries. Many other great industrial plants of diversified character have been built during 1923. Portland cement, carbon black, iron and steel, paper and pulp mills, oil refineries, and many other lesser industrial items are included.

Two large Portland cement plants have been brought into production in the Birmingham district, involving investment of six million. The Hermitage Portland cement plant, at Nashville, having a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels, is nearing completion. Work on the 2,000 barrel capacity plant of the Southwestern Portland Cement company, near Houston, Texas, is progressing rapidly.

The Brown Paper Mill company began construction during the summer on a two million dollar pulp mill at Monroe, La., which will have a daily capacity of 65 tons. A most unique paper making venture is also recorded at Leesburg, Fla., where a \$600,000 mill has been erected to utilize sawgrass in the manufacture of kraft paper.

A number of important developments in iron and steel plants have been announced. The Standard Sintering Manufacturing company, of Pittsburgh, is erecting a three million dollar plant at Baltimore and processes a million and a half plant at Louisville. It is probable that the ultimate investments in these projects will considerably exceed these figures. The plant of the Lukens Steel com-

pany, on the inner harbor navigation channel, at New Orleans, is one of the most important industrial developments of recent years at New Orleans. On this same channel is the new twine mill of the International Harvester company for the manufacture of binder twine; 1,600 spindles are installed.

Population Increase. Surveys prepared by the statistical research department of the Southwestern Bell Telephone company indicate graphically the marvelous growth of urban centers in territory west of the Mississippi river during the next sixteen years. Practically every large center is expected to double its 1920 population by 1940.

The largest gain is anticipated in Texas, with 30.9 per cent for the twenty-year period. Oklahoma comes second, with 28.8. Arkansas is third with 14.4 and Missouri fourth with 13.0 per cent. Texas and Oklahoma compare favorably in this respect with Mississippi, North Carolina and Georgia, whose estimates were published in this survey of last February; while Arkansas and Missouri are slightly lower than the remaining southeastern states.

In 1940, Dallas will have undisputed leadership among southwestern cities, if telephone prophecies hold true. Estimates give it a population of 375,000. Houston will come second with 300,000; San Antonio third with 200,000, and Fort Worth fourth with 197,000. Oklahoma City will maintain its lead over Tulsa, the former having 176,000 and the latter 164,000. Little Rock is given an expectancy of 150,000. The city of St. Louis will be second within the million class with 1,500,000.

1923 Telephone Expansion. Figures prepared by the Southern Bell and Southwestern Bell companies for this survey, covering thirteen out of the sixteen states of the section, show that a total of \$25,949,000 was

spent in providing adequate telephone facilities for the business and social life of these states. This sum covers the installation of new equipment and all plant expansion. New stations to the number of 97,974 were installed, giving a grand total of 1,407,885 stations now in active service.

Proposed expenditures in 1924 by both companies will amount to \$34,215,000, and will provide an approximate total of 102,500 new stations, bringing the active telephones of the two companies above the million and a half mark.

Southern Bell Program. During 1923, the Southern Bell made gross additions to plant amounting to \$10,500,000, bringing the total investment to \$106,500,000. The gain in new telephones was 97,974, making the grand total 1,407,885. It is estimated that the company handles an average of 5,000,450 local calls and 63,450 long distance calls per day.

Among the major items of material and apparatus added last year are 221 carloads of cable, 45 carloads of copper wire, 1,925 carloads of poles, 10,386 miles of toll wires, 226,808 miles of exchange wire and 390 miles of aerial cable.

The program for 1924 is even more extensive, with proposed expenditures of fifteen millions. The estimated gain in new stations will be 50,500. The company now has 14,500 employees, with an annual payroll of \$15,166,000.

Southwestern Gains. Expenditures for the Southwestern Bell for 1923 totaled \$15,449,000. The estimated gain for 1924 is \$19,215,000. This refers principally to plant construction, with an item of \$350,000 covering new buildings, land, etc., being included. The company's attention during the early part of the year will be centered on parts of Texas where the demand for service has exceeded earlier estimates and where there are new residence areas not now receiving adequate service.

The station gain for 1923 was 50,507. To it another figure may be added, the gain by purchase, sales and transfers amounting to 45,137; the greater number coming through the purchase of the Kinloch Telephone company operating mainly in Missouri. Total stations of the company on December 1 was 814,680.

Per Capita Building In Southern Cities Surprisingly Large. St. Petersburg, Fla., which for several years has had the honor of leading the cities of the entire country in per capita building, still maintains its place at the top as a result of its summer year, with the surprising figure of \$500 for every person in its limits. Four other Florida cities follow, Miami leading the cities of from \$25,000 to 100,000 population; with \$244.44. Houston, Texas, with its wonderful 1923 total, takes place at the top of cities of from 100,000 to 200,000 with \$128.10. Atlanta takes the honors in the cities of 200,000 and over with \$135.05, a highly creditable showing for a city of the size.

The record of principal cities in the various divisions is as follows:

Cities Over 200,000.	Per Capita Building
Atlanta	\$135.05
Washington	\$113.68
Kansas City	\$74.98
Louisville	\$72.17
Baltimore	\$64.03
St. Louis	\$59.62
New Orleans	\$38.80

100,000 to 200,000.

Houston	\$128.10
Dallas	\$122.02
Memphis	\$120.39
Richmond	\$91.11
Fort Worth	\$78.84
Birmingham	\$68.01

25,000 to 100,000.

Asheville	\$160.17
Charlotte	\$118.84
Tulsa	\$107.91
Huntington	\$107.20

Charleston, W. Va.	103.50	Greensboro, N. C.	177.21
Winston-Salem	88.03	Decatur, Ga.	159.69
Oklahoma City	87.30	Biloxi, Miss.	157.41
Knoxville	85.27	Raleigh, N. C.	151.65
Jacksonville	82.81	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	153.60
Below 25,000.		Port Arthur, Tex.	132.05
St. Petersburg	\$300.42	Johnson City, Tenn.	121.72
Orlando, Fla.	352.42	El Dorado, Ark.	119.37
Lakeland, Fla.	307.14	Jackson, Miss.	113.97
West Palm Beach	263.98	Gastonia, N. C.	102.74
Morgantown, W. Va.	214.06		

BLUE DIAMOND SERVICE MORTAR & PLASTER

The uniformity in quality of Blue Diamond ready-to-use brick mortar and lime plaster in addition to its savings in cost of material as well as labor has caused it to gain widespread recognition among the leading building contractors in Atlanta.

Accurately measured and machine mixed at the Blue Diamond central mixing plant it is delivered by dump trucks in any quantity desired. A fleet of Blue Diamond trucks sufficient in number stand ready to give Atlanta's builders 100 per cent service at all times during 1924.

Blue Diamond Mortar or plaster has been used on practically every large apartment building constructed in Atlanta during the past year, as well as many schools and office buildings including:

Pershing Point Apartments—Gude & Company
St. George Apartment—Shelverton Construction Co.
Peachtree Terrace—Gude & Company
Canterbury Manor—Gude & Company
Bonaventure Arms—Shelverton Construction Co.
Peachtree Terrace South—Gude & Company
Park View Apartments—Ross Hunter
Stratford Hall—Gude & Company
Langdon Court—Griffin-Hodges Company
Bona-Alan Building—Allen Artley
Glenn Building—Geo. A. Fuller
Henry Grady Hotel—Gude & Company
Ivy-Calhoun School—W. H. George
Colored Junior-Senior High—McDevitt-Fleming
Northeast Junior High—R. M. Walker
Faith School—Southern Ferro Concrete Co.
Girls' Senior High—Griffin Construction Co.
Boys' Senior High—Southern Ferro Concrete Co.
Frasier Street School—J. S. McCaulley

In addition to the above Blue Diamond Mortar or plaster has been used by Phillips Construction Company, Norris Construction Company, H. W. Nichols & Sons, Lowenstein-Lewis, Magnuson & Magnuson, The Flagler Company, A. A. Bearman, Max Deich, J. J. Hanna, J. L. Denman, W. H. Smith, H. T. Trowbridge, C. R. Just, J. S. Jenkins, E. B. Roberts and George Simpson.

BLUE DIAMOND MORTAR CO.
311 Angier Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Phone IVy 6822 IVy 6011

TILE SLATE

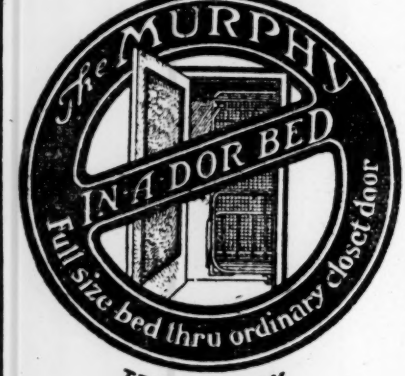
BLUE DIAMOND TILE CO.

Contractors
811 Bona Allen Bldg. WAl. 5068
ATLANTA, GA.

MARBLE TERRAZZO

SAVE BUILDING COST BY SAVING SPACE

The
Murphy Bed
makes one
room have
the living
accommodations
of two rooms



In
Apartments
Flats
Hotels
Dormitories
Dwellings

The Apartments and Hotel Apartments
Illustrated in This Survey Use
MURPHY IN-A-DOR BEDS

Write us to-day for specifications and information, we gladly co-operate with
Architects and Builders simplifying your floor plan lay-out problems.

The Murphy Cabinet Ironing Board
is meeting with enthusiastic approval—ask about it.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE
Murphy Door Bed Company
204 PEACHTREE ARCADE BUILDING ATLANTA, GA.

Austin Brothers Bridge Co.

STRUCTURAL STEEL

Steel Buildings---Steel Bridges
Designed---Fabricated---Erected

Following Material Carried in Stock:
Columns Angles
Beams Plates
Channels Bars
Concrete Reinforcing
Rods

Plant Opposite Fort McPherson
PHONE WEST 2200

TILE SLATE

BLUE DIAMOND TILE CO.

Contractors
811 Bona Allen Bldg. WAl. 5068
ATLANTA, GA.

MARBLE TERRAZZO

Georgia Invites Industry

With adequate transportation service, equable, all-year-round climate, and abundant labor, North Georgia offers to industry the added advantage of available hydro-electric power in scores of its communities.

Further information regarding this wonderful territory, with its vast opportunities, will be gladly furnished upon request.

Georgia Railway and Power Co.
Atlanta, Ga.

\$100,000,000 Spent on New School and College Building

More Than \$25,000,000 Invested in College Structures to Insure Ample Facilities.

The tremendous advance which has been made in the south during the past five years has been nowhere more impressive than in the development of its educational facilities; and the year 1923 has been perhaps the most notable yet registered. Both in public school and college development, great progress has been made.

In the college field, considerably more than \$25,000,000 has been expended during the year in the erection of new structures. One hundred and twenty-five major colleges in the 16 southern states offered data to this survey, and of this number, more than half showed active building programs. A total of 191 buildings were erected by this group at a cost of \$24,482,506.

In the face of this development, it is interesting to note that the same group of institutions have announced plans for \$15,710,000 for 1924, with a considerable number withholding definite information on structures which are not yet in a stage to invite contractors bids.

This physical advance is also indicative of a constantly rising standard of teaching and scholarship, which has been brought about largely through increasing financial support and has afforded southern college executives more latitude in realizing their plans. Of 78 institutions reporting on the number of faculty members an increase of 187 instructors is noted.

Public School Building. Added to the twenty-five millions expended in college structures is another sum of approximately seventy-five millions invested in public schools by the 16 states, bringing the total educational construction investment for the year up to a hundred million dollars.

A fact of particular significance is that almost 50 per cent of the total amount invested in public schools is for high schools. The absence of facilities for higher education which has been a serious obstacle in the way of education in the south in times past is now being rapidly rectified.

The advance in this direction is

illustrated by reference again to the educational statistics of North Carolina. In 1900, there were 30 high schools in the state. By 1910, this number had risen to 170, and in 1923, there were 475, many of which represented investments of from a quarter to half a million. High school attendance increased proportionately from 2,000 in 1900 to 48,831 in 1923.

The expenditure for new school houses in the state rose from \$40,711 in 1900 to \$907,935 in 1910, and \$1,118,887 in 1923. The value of all school properties at present is \$35,208,970, more than half of which has been invested in the last five years.

Texas Leads List. The state of Texas made the greatest numerical advance in 1923, as well as spending more than any other state for school construction. Five hundred and eighty-five grammar schools were built during the year, at a cost of \$8,750,000; and 60 high schools were erected at a cost of two millions. This raises the total number of grammar schools in the state to 11,975, and the number of high schools to 1,093. There are also 757 consolidated schools in the state.

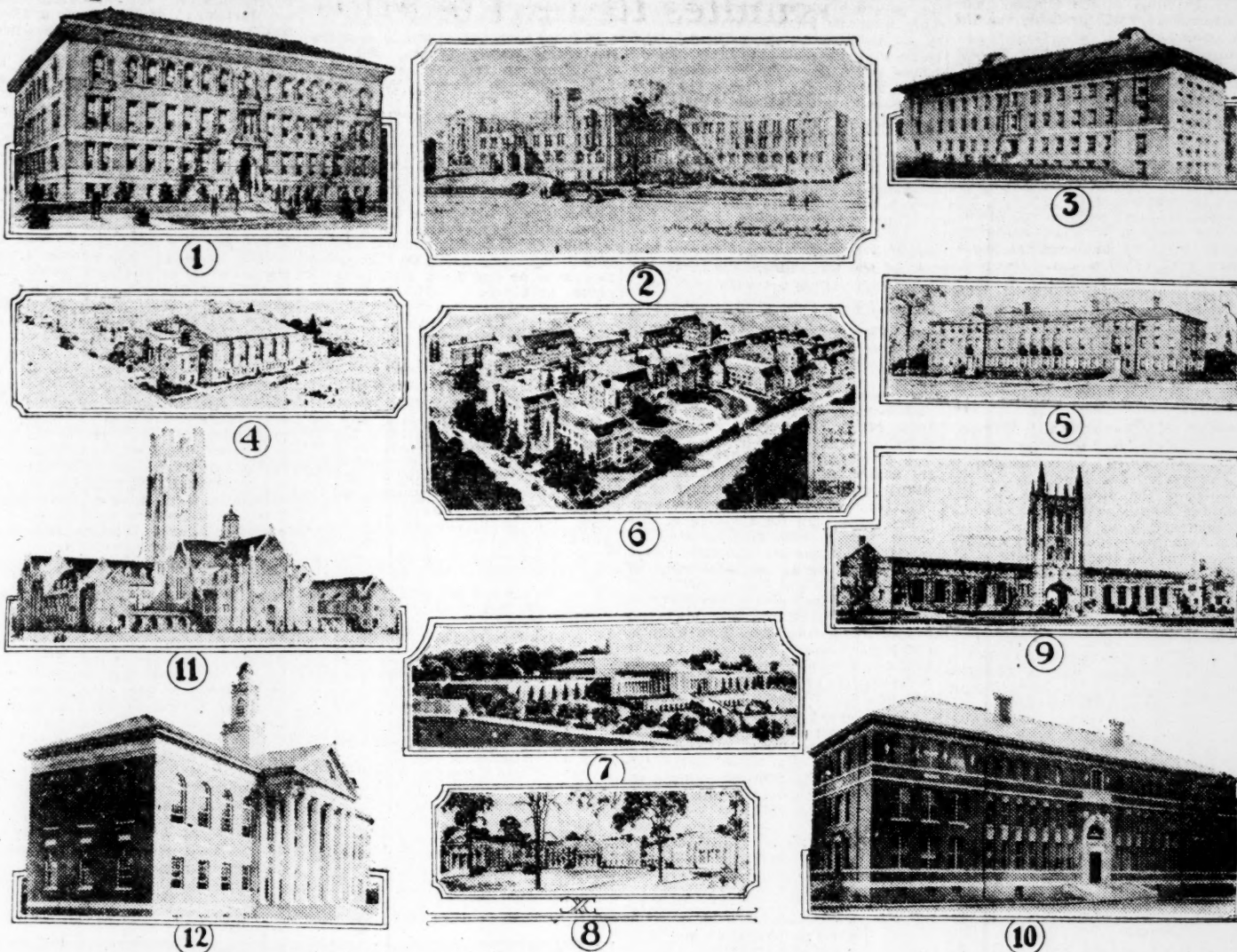
The total amount appropriated by Texas for educational purposes for the year was \$24,987,501, while cities and counties added another twenty million to this amount.

Many cities throughout the south are expending large bond issues in the erection of adequate schools, notably Baltimore, Atlanta, Birmingham, St. Louis, Oklahoma City, San Antonio and a number of other of lesser size.

State Colleges Lead. Most interesting of the facts brought out by the college survey is that state-supported institutions, with a few exceptions, are engaged in expansion programs which are doubling and even trebling present equipment. Legislative bodies—again with a few marked exceptions—have arrived at a realization of the needs of their colleges and are making adequate appropriations not only for maintenance, but especially for expansion.

No more striking illustration of this can be quoted than statistics recently issued by the department of education of North Carolina. Permanent improvement appropriations for the two-year period in 1910 in this state amounted to the sum of \$8,000. In 1912, this had risen to \$151,350. But under the new awak-

Impressive New Southern College Buildings



1, Laboratory, medical branch, University of Texas, Galveston, Herbert M. Greene company, architects; 2, Vanderbilt medical group, Coolidge and Shattuck, architects; 3, Biology building, University of Texas, Herbert M. Greene company, architects; 4, gymnasium, and 5, dormitory, N. C. A. and E. college, Hobart Upjohn, architect; 6, Florida State College for Women, Edwards & Sayward, architects; 7, Handley school, Winchester, Va.; 8, Elon college group; 9, Memorial building, University of Missouri, Jamieson & Spear, architects; 10, Language building, and 12, Law building, University of North Carolina, Atwood & Nash, architects; 11, Administration building, University of Florida, Edwards & Sayward, architects.

ening of recent years, the 1923 legislature set aside \$7,044,000 for its state educational institutions, the major portion of which goes to the state university, the engineering college and the woman's college. In similar manner, the one-year maintenance appropriation grew from \$47,000 in 1900, to \$267,250 in 1910, to \$3,496,750 in 1923.

It is not surprising to find, therefore, that during 1923, the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, provided three new dormitories to accommodate 300 new students, and a law building, the four amounting to \$530,000; and that the 1924 schedule calls for three more dormitories, a chemistry building, woman's building and student union, the group to cost \$1,600,000.

Similarly, the N. C. A. and E. college, at West Raleigh, began a dormitory to accommodate 200, a gymnasium and library, at a cost of \$650,000; and has plans for four buildings and other improvements in

1924 totaling \$700,000. The woman's college, at Greensboro, erected two dormitories to accommodate 500 students, a physical education building and dining hall, at an outlay of \$550,000, and will spend a similar amount in 1924 on a power plant and music building.

Louisiana State University. The state of Louisiana has been also active in providing enlarged facilities at the Louisiana State university and A. and M. college at Baton Rouge, where a two-million-dollar program is now rapidly approaching completion. This has provided administration buildings, a library, campanile, engineering building, laboratory and several necessary agricultural buildings. A chemical building is to be constructed in 1924.

The University of Mississippi is bringing to a close a three-year building schedule which has provided four dormitories for men and one for women, the group accommodating 324 students, and a chemistry and pharmacy building, the six amounting to \$750,000.

Missouri has spent \$1,225,000 at the state university at Columbia during the year in erecting buildings for agriculture and chemistry, a hospital, woman's gymnasium and memorial union. A large athletic field is also planned, with concrete stadium.

The University of Maryland, at College Park and Baltimore, has put \$262,800 in a dairy building and a combination armory, gymnasium and athletic field. College officials are submitting to the 1924 legislature a proposed program of building for the next three years which will provide 20 buildings to cost \$2,880,000, including a million-dollar hospital and laboratories at Baltimore.

The University of Virginia, already so well equipped, has erected a new gymnasium, \$300,000, and a new wing to the hospital, \$125,000. The University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, added a \$200,000 law building,

and plans are now drawn for a half-million-dollar stadium.

The University of South Carolina, at Columbia, built a \$750,000 woman's dormitory; the University of Georgia, at Athens, a memorial building, \$200,000; the University of Florida, at Gainesville, continued its magnificent new group with an auditorium unit to the administration building, costing \$200,000, and will add a library, \$100,000, in 1924. The University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, added a \$150,000 girls' dormitory, and will erect a \$300,000 library and three other structures in 1924.

The University of Oklahoma, at Norman, constructed a medical building, \$100,000, and an engineering building of the same cost. The University of Texas has let contract for a \$300,000 biology building at the main university at Austin, and a \$325,000 laboratory in the medical school at Austin.

The state of Texas is also establishing an entirely new technical school, following the most approved

lines, at Lubbock. A complete plant of the most modern type is to be constructed during 1924 at a cost of approximately a million dollars.

\$3,000,000 at Vanderbilt. Large building operations have not been confined to state institutions, however. Several of the endowed colleges of the section have made great strides in providing exceptional equipment for the future. Some of these projects are now actually under way, while others will be begun shortly after the first of the year.

Most notable of these is the hospital and medical group of Vanderbilt university, which is to cost a total of three millions. Included in the scheme is a large hospital, laboratories, nurses' quarters and other necessary facilities.

Two other college plants at Nashville have also been greatly enlarged. The George Peabody College for Teachers has erected a half-million-dollar demonstration building and a quarter-million-dollar men's dormitory. Ward Belmont college has erected a \$300,000 group of buildings including a dormitory, gymnasium and ten club houses.

Second to Vanderbilt comes Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore, with the construction of a \$300,000 dormitory, a \$450,000 pathological laboratory and a \$750,000 chemical laboratory. A school of hygiene and public health will be provided in 1924 at a cost of \$1,000,000.

Meredith college, at Raleigh, begins an entire new plant to cost a million dollars in 1924. Elon college, North Carolina, is now completing six build-

ings at a cost of half a million. Wesleyan college, Macon, Ga., expects to construct a new campus costing a million this year.

Two theological seminaries are prominent in the building announcements. The Southern Baptist Theological seminary, of St. Louis, will expend two millions beginning in 1924. The General Assembly Training school at Richmond, added two buildings at a cost of a quarter of a million during the past year.

Gymnasiums Popular. Apart from dormitories, which are so urgently required to care for the large yearly increase in college students, the most popular single building item in the college list is gymnasiums. Twenty per cent of all colleges reporting to this survey indicated that gymnasiums or other buildings for physical education were under construction, while several others indicated that similar structures would be built in 1924. Two and a half million were invested by the 25 institutions.

The most interesting single building in southern educational circles for the year is the Handley school, of Winchester, Va. This magnificent group of educational buildings, providing every modern educational facility, was made possible by the bequest of almost two million dollars by Judge John Handley, of Scranton, Pa., providing for the erection of this institution by a foundation and the leasing of it for a dollar a year to the town of Winchester. Almost a million is invested in building and equipment and more than a million in endowment.

The F. E. Golan Company

MANUFACTURERS OF
STRUCTURAL STEEL AND ORNAMENTAL IRON
WIRE WORK — STAIRWAYS — BRASS — BRONZE

City Office: Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.
Telephone WA. 4456 :: Atlanta, Ga.

Pershing Point Apartments
Peachtree Terrace Apartments
Pitt-Belmont Apartments
Bon-Air Apartments
Bonaventure Apartments
and many others

SERVICE SPECIALISTS

The "Atlanta Spirit" Honor Roll

Those whose names are listed below, and whose advertisements appear in this section of The Constitution, have played a large part in the up-building of Atlanta. Their efforts have fostered the "Atlanta Spirit." Because of their contributions in this direction, they have earned the right to have their names inscribed on Atlanta's Honor Roll for 1923-1924. They have recognized that the "Atlanta Spirit" means "Work, and Work Together." By advertising in this edition they have gone on record for progress, cooperation, faith in Atlanta this year, next year, and every year to come.

101 MARIETTA
STREET BLDG.

HENRY GRADY
HOTEL

PEACHTREE TERRACE,
APARTMENTS

PEACHTREE TERRACE
SOUTH, APTS.

ST. GEORGE
APARTMENTS

ARCHITECTS	CONTRACTORS	FINANCIAL
A. Ten Eyck Brown	Gude & Company	Atlanta Trust Co.
Burge & Stevens	E. B. Roberts Company	G. L. Miller & Co.
G. Lloyd Preacher & Co.	P. L. Gomez	PAINT AND GLASS
BUILDING SUPPLY FIRMS	DOOR BEDS	F. J. Cooleage & Sons
Blue Diamond Mortar Co.	Murphy Door Bed Co.	REALTORS
Blue Diamond Tile Co.	ELECTRIC POWER	Georgia Railway & Power Co. J. R. Smith & M. S. Rankin
Austin Brothers	STRUCTURAL STEEL & ORNAMENTAL IRON	F. E. Golan Company

PERSHING POINT
APARTMENTS

CANTERBURY MANOR
APARTMENTS

STRATFORD HALL
APARTMENTS

BONAVENTURE ARMS
APARTMENTS

McGLAWN-BOWEN
OFFICE BUILDING

Buildings Under Construction In 1923

GUDE & CO.
Builders

Federal Reserve Bank
Pershing Point Apartments
Peachtree Terrace
Stratford Hall
Canterbury Manor
Pitt Belmont Apartments
Peachtree Terrace, South
Altamont Apartments
Claridge Manor
Mansfield Arms
Cherokee Arms
Walton Way Apartments

Atlanta
Atlanta
Atlanta
Atlanta
Atlanta
Atlanta
Atlanta
Birmingham, Ala.
Birmingham, Ala.
Memphis, Tenn.
Memphis, Tenn.
Augusta, Ga.

GUDE & CO.
Builders

Southern Cities Build For Future Greatness

Reports From Many Important Centers Show Wonderful Strides Now Being Made.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA.

Atlanta experienced the greatest building year of its history, bettering its 1922 figures by more than 25 per cent. The most important item in its list is that covering residence and apartment construction. The number of residences constructed totaled 1,931, amounting to \$63,740,073, while duplex dwellings amounted to another million. Apartment houses numbered 132, adding \$1,453,673 to the total. Included among the apartments are the Canterbury Manor-Stratford Hall, representing an investment of more than a million; the St. George and Peachtree Terrace South, both costing around half a million, with a number of lesser structures.

Three large hotels were begun. The Atlanta Biltmore is to be the finest hotel in the south, costing in the neighborhood of six million completed, while the Henry Grady, representing an investment of more than a million, is to become one of the finest of downtown hostilities. The Robert Fulton will cost three-quarters of a million.

Of the thirteen office structures erected, the Hurt Building annex, calling for a million-dollar permit on a seven-story building, is the most imposing. The 101 Marietta Street Building, costing three-quarters of a million; the Glenn building, of similar valuation; the Bona Allen building, half a million, and several lesser structures, make up the remainder of this classification.

Eight permits were issued for school buildings to complete the great school program begun in 1922. Included

among them were the Boys' Senior High and the Girls' Senior High. The total spent for schools was \$1,989,716. The Steiner Memorial annex to Grady hospital, costing \$120,000, was an interesting item. Business buildings amounting to \$3,500,000; churches, \$450,000 and miscellaneous construction completed the list. The first six months of 1924 is expected to approach the 1922 figures rather than the record-breaking amount of 1923.

MACON.

Macon failed, by \$75,000, to reach her 1922 record, but a prosperous building year was recorded, nevertheless. Three new schools dominate the permit list, these costing \$363,200, of which \$300,000 went for the Boys' High school. Next in importance are 100 frame dwellings, \$305,810, and brick and veneer dwellings, \$162,912, in which Mrs. Maude G. Comer's \$90,000 home is conspicuous. A new county jail, costing \$100,000, was begun. Business buildings totaled \$144,282.

The outlook for the first six months in 1924 is very bright. It is predicted that permits for this period will almost equal the past year's totals, in which the \$800,000 municipal auditorium will have a prominent place. Wesleyan college will also begin its million-dollar building program during the year.

The industrial situation is also promising. During the year the Case-Fowler Lumber company completed a \$400,000 plant, and other new industries are in sight. Already there are nearly seven thousand workers in local mills, receiving an annual weekly payroll of \$200,000. The value of annual output from Macon industries is \$61,591,823. Business is in excellent shape, a gain of forty millions in retail sales having been reported in 1923.

SAVANNAH.

Savannah's construction year ran about a million and a half, the same as in 1922. The city's building condition is normal and all new structures are medium-priced business and residential

items. Four new industrial plants were reported and several expanded. An industrial survey is now in process. The new year will be dominated by a half-million-dollar office building. The Realty building, of ten stories. The six months' total will probably amount to a million.

In addition, a half-million dollars will be expended in the reconstruction of the Central of Georgia shops, recently burned.

COLUMBUS.

Columbus showed a 12 per cent gain for the year. The principal operation was a Sunday school room for the First Baptist church, costing \$75,000. Also not included in the permits, but reflecting on local building conditions, was the erection of the hospital at Fort Benning, on the outskirts, representing a \$275,000 outlay. Prospects for 1924 are encouraging. A large addition to the power development of the Columbus Electric and Power company is contemplated. This will include the construction of a 120-foot high across the Chattahoochee five miles above the present Goat Rock dam, to provide 24,000 kilowatts of power. Installation of this outlay is to be more than doubled later.

OTHER CITIES.

Augusta suffered a considerable loss for the year, due especially to the building of the Bon Air hotel and other big items in 1922. Practically all construction in 1923 was of the smaller routine variety, with an annex to the Bon Air featuring. Plans already announced indicate that this loss will be fully made up in 1924 and that the city is to have another large construction program.

Albany maintained a steady pace during 1923, registering almost half a million in building, with a \$100,000 store for Rosenberg Brothers featuring. Two important structures are slated for the new year: the Throna-teska hotel, \$250,000, and a city-county high school to cost \$200,000. The hotel has been promoted by the chamber of commerce and will give the city a new and strictly modern hotel for its guests. Much paving and other municipal improvements are underway, with a half-million-dollar paving bond issue awaiting action by the state legislature.

Waycross issued permits for the erection of 137 residences during the year, amounting to \$234,846. The largest single permit went to the Atlantic Coast Line railroad for additions and improvements to its yards and shops which it maintains in the city. An active year is anticipated in 1924.

Valdosta had approximately four hundred thousand in permits for the year, all in small buildings. A new school was erected at a cost of \$50,000, and the Yellow Pine Variety company also built a new plant at a cost of \$25,000. Other industrial expansion included the Walker Pine Products company, \$100,000 additional investment; a 40,000 capacity chick hatchery, \$25,000; a creamery company, \$15,000, and \$250,000 involved in the extension of hydro-electric lines from Albany to Valdosta.

The actual building permits in Moultrie amounted to \$63,725, but in addition to this there was an industrial expansion which increased the investment, payroll and output of local plants about 25 per cent. The added new equipment and is now making tire covers, overalls, and work suits. A pimento pepper canning plant was erected and is now actively producing.

The general business and industrial conditions are reported as good.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM.

With a twelve-million-dollar building year to its credit, and prospects of even larger developments in 1924, Birmingham is making considerable strides to keep pace with its growing population, which is now placed at 225,507. The principal structures begun during the last six months include a million-dollar department store, a dairy plant, \$125,000; a laundry plant, \$200,000; the Highland Plaza apartments, \$1,000,000; the Claridge Manor apartments of a similar cost; a city market, \$200,000; First Christian church, \$200,000; Cascade Plaza, \$200,000; Masonic Temple, \$1,000,000; St. John A. M. E. church, \$125,000; Highland Methodist Sunday school room, \$100,000; a warehouse, \$100,000.

Announced for the new year are a half-million-dollar warehouse; a ten-story building for the Southern Bell; a ten-story building for the Frisco; a \$100,000 freight depot for the Frisco; a tubercular sanitarium, \$200,000; ice plant, \$125,000; storage warehouse, \$200,000; municipal auditorium, \$200,000; a million-dollar hotel, and the McCoy Memorial church, \$125,000.

Three new high schools were completed: the Phillips High, \$1,000,000; Woodlawn High, \$800,000, and negro Industrial high, \$200,000. The grammar school extensions cost \$168,000. The Birmingham-Southern college erected a \$44,000 building. Great strides were made industrially. Two three-million-dollar Portland cement plants were placed in production. Other industrial investments include: McNamara Cast Iron Pipe company, \$500,000; the Industrial Gas corporation, \$200,000; the Air Reduction Sales company, \$200,000; Birmingham Fire and Rubber company, \$200,000; General Oil corporation, \$1,000,000; Southern Manufacturing company, \$200,000. The city already has an industrial weekly payroll of \$3,250,000. All lines of business are reported as being very active.

MOBILE.

The outstanding event of the year for Mobile was the passage of the Port of Mobile enabling act by the state legislature, which gives state backing to an issue of \$10,000,000 of bonds for the expansion of port facilities. Half of this amount will be available in the near future, and a commission of three men has been named to supervise the entire project. Plans call for the erection of docks, wharves, warehouses and a grain elevator, all thoroughly equipped. It is expected that this work will produce lively construction activity in all lines in the near future. The permits for 1923 showed a slight loss, yet exceeded

the million mark. No large items were included in the totals.

MONTGOMERY.

The capital suffered a slight construction setback for the year, failing to reach the million-dollar mark. This was due largely to the absence of major projects, the principal item being a public school, \$83,000. Small homes and business houses were erected in considerable volume. An improvement for the present year is anticipated.

TUSCALOOSA.

Tuscaloosa, by the extension of city limits, has become the fourth city of Alabama in population and is earning new honors with a vigorous building program which reached almost two millions in 1923 and is expected to reach three millions more in the first six months of 1924. Last year 200 homes were erected, twelve brick business buildings, a theater, a large Sunday school room, an addition to the girls' dormitory at the University of Alabama and a \$250,000 high school. The half-million-dollar eleven-story building of the Merchants Bank and Trust company was also begun.

Industrial development included a brick furniture plant, hostelry plant, wood moulding plant and cast iron pipe plant. Projected industries are a silk mill, cotton mill, knitting mill, ice factory, handle factory, stove mill, iron foundry and panel factory. Projected buildings include 150 homes, four new buildings at the University of Alabama, a nurses' home, fifteen business houses, city hall, fire department, telephone plant and creamery. Five miles of paved streets were laid in 1923 and four more will be put down this year. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars still remain in a school bond issue.

OTHER ALABAMA CITIES.

Selma had a quarter of a million in building of business houses, city hall, fire department, telephone plant and creamery. Five miles of paved streets were laid in 1923 and four more will be put down this year. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars still remain in a school bond issue.

Other Alabama cities.

One of the outstanding developments in Charleston during the past year was the increase in port facilities. The most important of such improvements was the beginning of a half-million-dollar project for a wharf and dock improvements and modern facilities for quick loading being installed. Two large hotels are under construction and will be opened early in 1924; the Hotel South, a \$500,000 project on the Battery, and the Francis Marion, a million-dollar commercial house. A planning commission has been formed to direct future building in the city along with the preservation of the historic beauty of the municipality.

The newly-organized Wappoo Country club, across the harbor, has plans for an elaborate clubhouse.

GREENVILLE.

Much of Greenville's recent expansion does not show in the permits, for it is being carried on outside the city limits. This is true of the erection of the industrial plant and industrial plant of the Southern Worsted company, the Southern Finishing company, the Judson mills extensions and a number of others. Considerable volume of business and residential construction has been recorded, however, including an \$80,000 business building, a \$50,000 addition to the postoffice, a plant for the Steel Heddle Manufacturing company, \$60,000, and several others. A new million-dollar hotel is expected to be started the first part of 1924, together with several other important structures.

Spartanburg also has much active textile construction going on in its vicinity. The Pacific mills at Lyman, to cost \$5,000,000, is the largest item. The Arcadia Cotton mills is being erected at a cost of \$750,000 and additions to the Tropic mills and the Beaumont mills each will cost \$100,000. A million-dollar office building of ten stories is to be begun immediately and a \$200,000 Presbyterian church is being erected. A dam on Green river, North Carolina, to furnish an ultimate total of 100,000 horsepower for future Spartanburg industrial consumption. The city enjoyed its most prosperous year in 1923 and the outlook is excellent for 1924.

The capital fell off slightly in its building for the year. The principal item is the second six months was a woman's dormitory at the University of South Carolina, costing \$77,000. The remainder was made up largely of small business buildings and residences. An improvement is anticipated for the coming year.

ROCK HILL.

Rock Hill boasts of having built on an average of a house a day during the entire year. In addition to this, a new Methodist church was erected at a cost of \$140,000 and a dormitory at Winthrop college, costing \$80,000. The city fell off slightly short of a million dollars for the year and the outlook for a record year in 1924 is bright.

ANDERSON.

An active school program, including a high school, \$100,000, and grammar school additions, \$104,000, featured the year in Anderson. One hundred and six thousand dollars was invested in new homes and a similar amount was spent by mills on the outskirts in new employees' homes. In immediate prospect is a \$200,000 community hotel and a \$250,000 office building. In adjacent industrial villages \$150,000 was spent for industrial houses in Honea path and \$100,000 for a high school at Pelzer. Fifty-three miles of paving was completed during the year. Business is reported excellent and the outlook is bright.

OTHER CITIES.

Schools led the list in Sumter for the year. A high school, \$125,000, was erected, and a negro grammar school, \$35,000. More than three million dollars has been spent to pave Sumter roads and another million and a half has been authorized to complete the entire county system. All lines of business are reported good.

The Monarch school building, costing \$100,000, was the principal item in Union. The Fairforest hotel, costing \$185,000, is to be built in 1924. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been spent on hard-surfaced roads.

A new high school building, costing \$100,000, is reported from Marion, and other buildings amounting to \$45,000. General conditions in Marion are declared to be the best they have been in four years and much activity is expected next year.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville building reached new high levels for the year without the aid of any especially large projects, with the exception of a steel and concrete bridge to South Jacksonville for the Florida East Coast railroad, which cost two millions. Several small apartments, costing in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars, and a number of commercial buildings of similar cost, added to a large residential program, made up the season and a half million-dollar schedule. It is expected that this figure will be equaled or exceeded for the coming year.

MIAMI.

Miami and Miami Beach combined almost reached twelve million dollars for the year, a record that is remarkable as it is indicative of the unparalleled growth of the east coast metropolis. While a number of hotels and apartment buildings of considerable cost were included in this schedule, business buildings also counted heavily, showing the construction is not confined to resort building, but is permanent in character. The largest single item for Miami in the second six months is the first unit of the Bank of Bay Biscayne building, costing \$483,000, which is expected to be built in 1924 at an additional

cost of \$600,000. The Adams corporation erected a store and office building, \$115,000, and the Hahn building, also a store and office structure, cost \$100,000. A number of apartments were erected, one of which was for W. C. Haines, with a \$100,000 permit. A large public school, costing \$170,000, was built. Practically all the larger building at the beach was begun during the first six months. The outlook for 1924 is very bright. It is expected that the combined permits of the two cities will total \$7,500,000, a gain of \$2,000,000. A new hotel at the beach will cost a million and a quarter, while a small hotel in the city is listed at \$150,000.

TAMPA.

Tampa, like Jacksonville, maintained an even schedule without the benefit of large single units to account for its satisfactory total. The largest single items were a \$75,000 apartment, a \$110,000 store building, a \$50,000 garage and sales room, a public school, \$150,000, and an old people's home, \$100,000. Business conditions are excellent and an optimistic note is being set by the fact that in all probability be one of the best in Tampa's history. The projected Tampa Terrace hotel, costing more than a million, is the principal item in view.

ST. PETERSBURG.

Building at a rate that equaled \$500 for every man, woman and child in the city during 1923, St. Petersburg set a record which will be hard to surpass. The first part of the year witnessed the construction of three large hotels, but the last part was consumed principally with smaller business structures and residences. A \$160,000 junior high school and a \$75,000 hospital were the largest items. The most important construction project of the year, with a tremendous bearing upon the future of the city, was the beginning of the Gandy bridge, which spans Old Tampa bay with causeways and bridge structure over six miles long. The cost of the undertaking is in excess of two million dollars and will shorten the distance between the two cities from 43 to 19 miles. No let-up is expected in the present program, permits for the next six months will probably be four millions.

ORLANDO.

Orlando, the county seat of Orange,

has had the greatest year of growth and development in its history, with building permits totaling \$3,250,000, and real construction of at least \$4,500,000, including the new Orange Court apartments, to be opened January 1, which cost \$1,000,000 when completely furnished; the State Bank building, \$350,000; the Orlando Bank and Trust building, \$300,000; new public library, \$150,000; utility and suburban power plants, \$225,000; gas works, \$100,000; Phillips' garage, \$110,000; Phillips' apartments, \$75,000; Hillcrest school, \$60,000; Church Street bank, \$60,000; Wyoming hotel addition, \$40,000; city incinerator, \$275,000; Trimble garage, \$20,000. At least sixty store buildings and more than 200 new homes, while at least a million dollars worth of new buildings are in prospect for 1924 and two new ice factories are anticipated.

Orange county, as a whole, had \$7,150,830 worth of new building, and a total development expenditure in excess of twelve million, of which two million went into good roads and a million and a quarter in public improvements. Winter Garden, with \$575,000, and Winter Park, with \$245,830, were the other principal towns in the building program.

LAKELAND.

The city of Lakeland went into the two-million-dollar class during 1923 and achieved a place among the south's first fifty cities in construction. The principal building was the Lakeland Terrace hotel, a \$600,000 structure. The A. C. L. shops were enlarged during the year at a cost of \$250,000, giving additional employment to 125 men, and the Southland Citrus Products plant was expanded by the erection of a \$75,000 building. 1924 buildings announced include a \$500,000 hotel, a \$250,000 city hall, a department store and a theater, each \$100,000, and a public utilities building, \$110,000. Estimated building of six months is two millions.

Polk county, in which Lakeland is situated, reported a total of \$4,306,279, with principal towns, other than Lakeland, as follows: Winter Haven, \$1,550,000; Haines City, \$369,555; and Lake Wales, \$229,000. The county's anticipated 1924 total is \$7,615,000. Among projects announced are a \$1,550,000 hotel at Frostproof; a \$250,000 hotel and \$165,000 apartment at Bartow; a \$200,000 hotel and

Are You
Keeping Step With the
Growth of Atlanta?

Have You Visited

"MORNINGSIDE"

where hundreds of homes are in the making to take care of Atlanta's Half Million population?

Have you visited "North Highlands," to see the progress of development, building streets, the construction of homes, which is necessary to take care of Atlanta's Half Million population?

Have you visited "Sylvan Hills" to see the more than a hundred beautiful homes, that have been built in the last eighteen months and under construction now, which is necessary to furnish homes for Atlanta's Half Million population?

We are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to make these the most desirable places to live in this community.

Whether you are a homeseeker or not, we cordially invite you to visit these beautiful additions that you may be "keeping in step" with the growth of Atlanta, that you may tell your friends, who may be homeseekers, about the advantages furnished in these localities. For full information call

E. F. LUNA, MANAGER SUBDIVISIONS

SMITH & RANKIN

WALNUT 0636

"A Lot for Your Money"

Directed by J. R. Smith, Sr.

**P. L. GOMEZ
& CO.**

**PLASTERING
CONTRACTORS**

Light Iron Furring,
Wood, Wire and
Metal Lathing,
Metal Corner
Beads, Plastering,
Caen Stone and
Stucco Work, Plas-
ter and Cement
Ornaments

Phone: Walnut 5494

Atlanta, Ga.

E. B. ROBERTS & COMPANY

Bell Phone Walnut 4260

ATLANTA

205 Bona Allen Bldg.

Plain and Ornamental
PLASTERING

LIGHT IRON FURRING
METAL AND WOOD LATH
CORNER BEADS
METAL TRIM
SOLID PARTITIONS

TRAVERTINE
CAEN STONE
IMITATION STONE
STUCCO-STANDARD
FINISHES AND TEXTURES

TILE

SLATE

**BLUE DIAMOND
TILE CO.**

Contractors

811 Bona Allen Bldg.

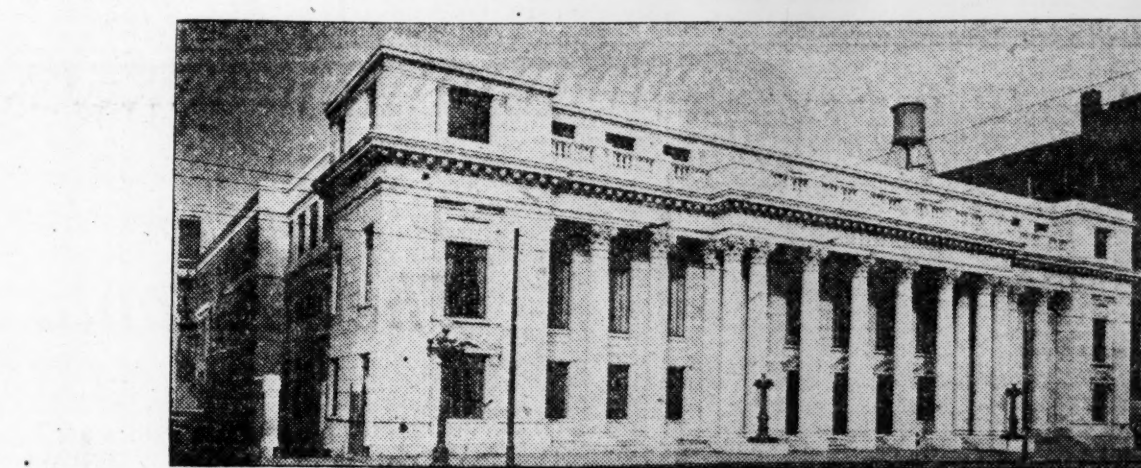
WAL 5068

ATLANTA, GA.

MARBLE

TERRAZZO

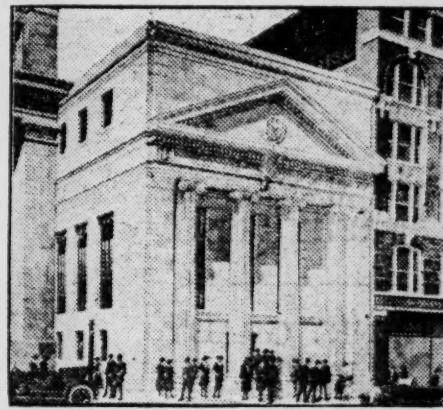
A. TEN EYCK BROWN
ARCHITECT



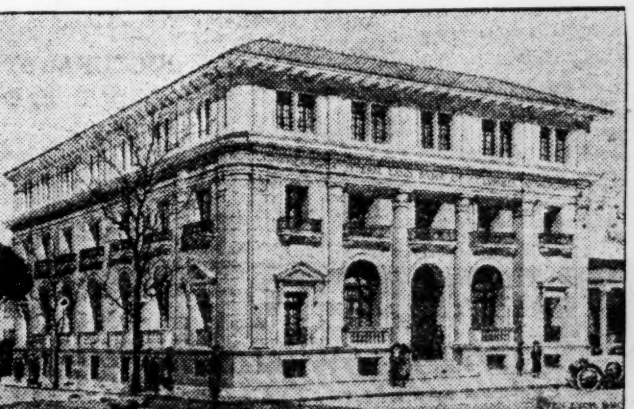
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA
Atlanta, Ga.



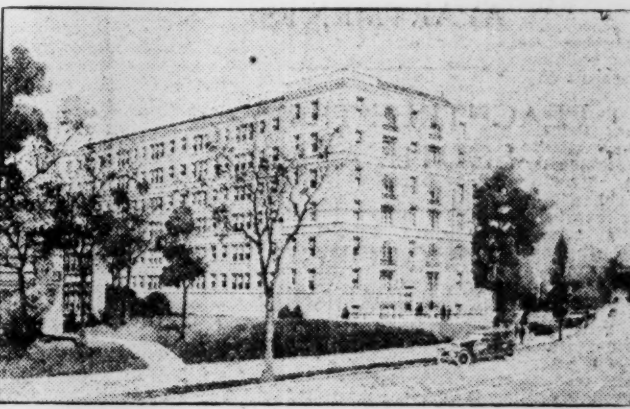
JACKSONVILLE BRANCH
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA
Jacksonville, Fla.



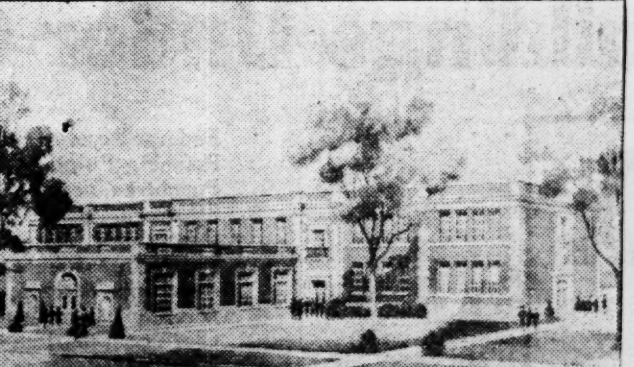
NASHVILLE BRANCH
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA
Nashville, Tenn.



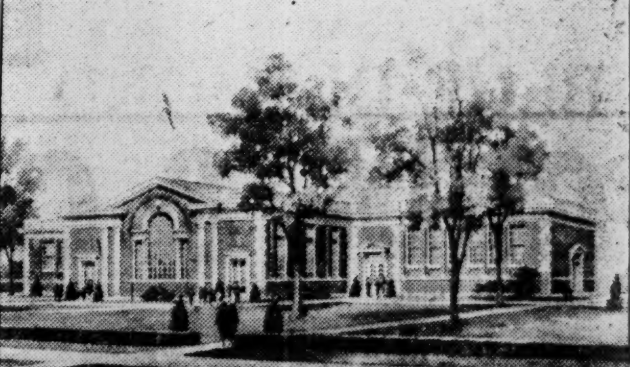
FEDERAL LAND BANK
Columbia, S. C.



ST. GEORGE APARTMENT
Atlanta, Ga.



THOMASVILLE HIGH SCHOOL
Thomasville, Ga.



FULTON COUNTY SCHOOL
Atlanta, Ga.

\$175,000 packing house at Haines City.

WEST PALM BEACH.

The two Palm Beaches had four and a half millions for the year, in which expensive residences had a prominent place. A \$100,000 high school was built and much public improvement carried on. A large family hotel, costing a million, is announced for Palm Beach in 1924.

LAKE COUNTY.

Lake county spent \$3,064,870 in new building for the year, a gain of more than a million over 1923. Principal cities in the county reported as follows: Leesburg, \$625,236; Eustis, \$625,450; Umatilla, \$300,000; Clermont, \$533,384; Groveland, \$250,000. Important industrial plants were established with the following investments: Kaolin plant at Umatilla, \$65,000; Essential Oil Company of America, Groveland, \$55,000; Green-Eller and Pulp mill, Leesburg, \$900,000; Tidewater Cypress company and Wilson Lumber company, each \$100,000. Two million dollars was spent on good roads.

OTHER CITIES.

Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze spent more than eight hundred thousand on construction, with the Florida East Coast station, \$102,000, as the principal item. A new \$1,000,000 school is planned. A million-dollar bank and office building has been projected, and a \$100,000 church for the beach is announced. The \$100,000 hotel has been spent on good roads. Building for Ocala and Marion county totaled approximately \$800,000, not including the \$100,000 hotel being erected at Moss Bluff (for the federal government). Ocala has voted bonds for a \$500,000 municipal building and will shortly vote on \$800,000 for a new high school and its three line plants were placed in operation during the year in the county, with equipment costing \$175,000. One new line plant will be erected this year.

In the smaller towns of the state many large hotel projects have been put under way or are in progress. More than twenty hotels and fifteen apartment houses were erected in south Florida at a cost in excess of thirty millions. The \$300,000 hotel at Ormond Beach will soon be finished. A two-million-dollar hotel is planned at Bradenton, and a similar one is announced for Coconut Grove. Many smaller projects are under way.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE.

With more than five million dollars worth of building for the year, and the outlook favorable for an increase in 1924, Charlotte maintains its lead among North Carolina cities in construction. The principal items of the year, besides the completion of the million-dollar Hotel Charlotte and the \$600,000 Elrod department store, were the fifteen-story Johnson Textile building, \$1,200,000; the Ivy department store, \$400,000; the First Baptist church, \$100,000; and a large warehouse. Half of a two-million-dollar bond issue for schools will be spent in 1924, and plans have been announced for a new theater, a large assembling plant for the Ford Motor company, a new railway station and several other important projects.

WINSTON-SALEM.

Residences dominated the four and a half million total for Winston-Salem, with the completion of a three-million-dollar school program helping materially. The R. J. Reynolds high school, now under construction, will ultimately cost \$1,500,000. \$1,500,000 was spent on buildings during the year, and a similar amount will be spent next year. Other 1924 improvements include a \$500,000 municipal market, \$250,000 sewerage disposal plant, \$75,000 incinerator plant and \$150,000 for bridges and culverts.

GREENSBORO.

The \$1,200,000 railway station, which has been proposed for some time, is at last to become a reality, and this announcement dominates the building report from Greensboro. The second most important item is college buildings, with more than a half million dollars being spent at the N. C. Woman's College and the A. & T. college. The woman's college has a \$1,500,000 two-year program to complete. Two important office buildings were announced: the Cone Export and Commission Company building, \$200,000, and the handsome new home of the Greensboro Daily News, \$150,000. A number of warehouses, stores and industrial buildings were begun. For 1924, the most important items, in addition to the station, are the \$500,000 city hall, a \$100,000 apartment and the school and college additions.

ASHEVILLE.

The Western North Carolina metropolis made great gains in 1923. The beginning of the \$500,000 George Vanderbilt Hotel, a \$150,000 warehouse and a \$175,000 athletic field, were the big items of the last six months. The totals for the year almost reach five millions to keep pace with a population growth that is now said to be \$8,005. 1924 will be an even greater construction year according to present forecasts with three millions being spent during the first six months. Important buildings announced include an office building, \$250,000; packing plant, \$250,000; garage, \$250,000; Central M. E. church additions, \$200,000; Medical building, \$300,000; bakery, \$120,000; hippodrome, \$100,000; professional building, \$400,000; additions from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; library, \$225,000; and municipal market, police and fire house, \$250,000. Important industrial developments in the outskirts are imminent, following the purchase of large blocks of land by the Sayles Finishing company and the Raneroff Finishing interests.

RALEIGH.

New school and college buildings and churches were prominent in Raleigh's building for the year. A public school, \$350,000; additions to the state college, \$125,000; and a Christian church, \$100,000, were important items. The state college will also construct a \$200,000 dormitory and a gymnasium of similar amount in 1924. Meredith College begins its million-dollar year. Much business building expansion is going on and residential permits make up a large total. Conditions are highly favorable in the territory.

WILMINGTON.

The Carolina Seaport City was greatly helped in its 1923 totals by the beginning of the Cape Fear hotel, an \$850,000 structure, which will give large and modern accommodations to the traveling public. Two large distributing stations, each costing \$125,000, were erected for the Atlantic Refining company and the American

fining company and the American Molasses company. \$85,000 was spent on new school structures. Business conditions are excellent and the outlook optimistic, both for building and trade. Six million dollars expended in improved roads in the Wilmington district has been of great assistance to the business of the district. New fertilizer interests entered Wilmington during the past year; the Wilmington Wood Products company made a \$125,000 investment. Southern Manufacturing company moved to the city from Baltimore and will employ 200 operatives in the manufacture of shirts. The Southern Gas and Oil company made the city its headquarters.

DURHAM.

Important textile expansion has been recorded at Durham, with large increases in the Erwin cotton mills and other plants. A Masonic temple, \$130,000, was built; a \$100,000 city hall was started; a \$125,000 hospital was reported. About \$4,000,000 is expected for 1924, with principal items as follows: A million-dollar hotel, a ten-story office building, a church, and the new residential and many smaller commercial and industrial plants.

HIGH POINT.

Industrial building dominated the High Point totals for the year. A \$250,000 cotton mill was organized and begun, two furniture factories, which suffered losses by fire, were rebuilt, and smaller shops were built. The first unit, costing \$200,000, of the Methodist Protestant college, was erected. A new golf course and a new house is a \$250,000 Y. M. C. A. building is the principal item announced for 1924.

CONCORD.

A \$200,000 school, a \$35,000 negro school, \$25,000 in additions to cotton mill plants, and a large number of residences and small stores were built in Concord during the year. A \$500,000 church building is under construction. Two hotels are contemplated for the new year.

GASTONIA.

Several cotton mill additions were recorded in Gastonia during the year, the principal development being the merging of the Jenkins Spinning company, owners of the Loran mills, with the Manville-Jencks company of Pawtucket, R. I., and the addition of much equipment to the present plant. Gastonia, in the purchase of the High Point mills.

OTHER CITIES.

Lexington reached almost a million in its 1923 building, no large projects being reported. A negro grammar school, costing \$40,000, was erected, and cotton mills on the outskirts were expanded. In the industrial project, involving a million dollars, is rumored for 1924; and the Junior Hotel will build a \$500,000 orphanage outside the city limits during the year.

Burlington had a wonderful year, reaching a total of \$1,089,500. One hundred and twelve residences were built, and the following large items: May hosiery mills, \$100,000 office building; First Baptist church, \$100,000; Burlington C. R. Co. company annex, \$60,000; woodworking plant, \$50,000; Home Builders Supply company, \$150,000; additions to four cotton mills, \$252,000. Projects for 1924 are the Burlington Cotton Mills, \$210,000; the Hotel Burlington, \$275,000; and \$500,000 in public improvements.

Hickory reports two new industries, the Highland Cordage mill, \$350,000, and the Hickory Cordage mill, \$100,000. \$500,000 in three small industrial plants was also reported. A \$200,000 hotel and a \$200,000 high school are announced for 1924. The \$750,000 Wide Manufacturing Company plant, a \$200,000 warehouse, and \$200,000 in school buildings is reported. Additions to the new high school is to be built in 1924.

Five hundred thousand dollars was invested at Wilkesboro in a hundred residences and 100 new houses, and a \$25,000 furniture plant. Marshall Field is building a \$175,000 warehouse at Leesville, and the same amount is spent at States for a warehouse for the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills. A large state institution program was put into effect. Many points in the state, especially the million-dollar plant for the East Carolina Teachers college, at Greenville, and the \$250,000 additions to the system plant at Morgantown.

MEMPHIS.

Richmond went well over fifteen millions during one of the most substantial building years ever experienced by the city. The principal feature of the last six months was the magnificent million and a half office building for the State and City Bank and Trust company, a fourteen-story building of limestone. Seven apartment houses costing \$300,000, a \$100,000 pump house, two warehouses totalling \$180,000, an \$85,000 church, a \$65,000 museum and a garage building \$50,000, complete the list of principal buildings. Four industrial plants, with investment of \$1,400,000, were begun, and a half million dollar school building was erected. Two hundred thousand dollars went for school improvements. Estimates for the first six months of \$7,000,000 indicate that 1924 will rival the past year. Two of the most interesting projects announced are two groups of residences, each to cost \$500,000.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

Norfolk's year was conspicuous for important industrial expansion, particularly the \$3,500,000 sugar refinery to be built for the Norfolk Sugar Refining company, and the immense coal pier for the Virgin railway. Announcement has recently been made of a Ford assembling plant of very large proportions, with capacity for turning out 300 cars per day. Apartment and small business building went on apace during the year, and the outlook is bright for 1924. A \$840,000 armory was also begun.

PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth reached almost the million mark, with no large items involved. Plans have been announced for a \$165,000 city market and a \$150,000 plant for the American Car Wheel company in 1924.

ROANOKE.

A prosperous building year in Roanoke had as its principal items during the last six months: a Baptist church, \$150,000; hotel shops for the Norfolk and Western railroad, \$100,000; and addition to the telephone building, \$25,000. Roanoke Ice and Cold Storage company will build a large cold storage warehouse. An active year is anticipated in 1924.

LYNCHBURG.

A new \$200,000 school, \$130,000; Macon Woman's college, \$130,000; and a gymnasium for Lynchburg college, \$75,000, were the large permits

for Lynchburg, together with a \$100,000 permit for the remodeling of a building for the Old Dominion Garment company. Business has been excellent during the year and the outlook is very favorable; \$600,000 is anticipated for the first six months of 1924.

OTHER CITIES.

Petersburg had a very satisfactory year in 1923, especially in business lines, with indications for a record-breaking year in 1924. Two negro schools were erected at a cost of \$90,000 and a number of small building operations were completed. A half million dollar viaduct is on the program for 1924.

The four million dollar memorial to Washington, at Alexandria, was begun during 1923. Two important buildings were built at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, in addition to several other structures of considerable cost.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.

Although Memphis did not quite equal her surprisingly large volume of building for 1922, the past year was one of exceptional expansion, and witnessed the building of several imposing structures and a multitude of smaller residences and business buildings. During the last six months, the principal items were as follows: Lowenstein department store, \$1,250,000; the Memphis Cotton Exchange, \$500,000; a Methodist hospital, \$300,000; a library, \$120,000; church, \$65,000; and apartment house, \$65,000, and other smaller structures. The new year will witness the erection of the million-dollar assembling plant for Ford cars, the 600-room Peabody hotel, costing \$3,000,000; a criminal courts building and jail, \$750,000; a \$190,000 school; a \$100,000 additions to the wharves and river front facilities. Indications point to an other \$200,000,000 year in 1924.

NASHVILLE.

Due to an unseasoned building year, Nashville ranked first among larger southern cities in percentage of gain over 1922, and thirteenth among cities in the building program. This was largely accounted for by the three-million-dollar Vanderbilt Medical school, the \$1,250,000 war memorial, the \$1,000,000 Scottish rite temple, the \$400,000 building for the Peabody Teachers' college; the printing house of the M. E. Church, South, \$250,000; the C. C. & St. L. office building, \$190,000; a \$150,000 fishing plant, \$150,000; and a \$125,000 apartment. Contemplated for a similar record year in 1924 are the \$1,000,000 Sisk industrial building, four million; the Scarritt school, \$500,000; a Vanderbilt dormitory, \$400,000; a million-dollar paper pulp mill at Old Hickory; a \$400,000 apartment; \$200,000 for a Vanderbilt war memorial and a similar amount million for the year. The largest summary; the Washington Court apartments, \$225,000; the Tennessee Central railroad building, \$250,000; a packing plant, \$125,000; and several commercial buildings averaging around \$100,000.

KNOXVILLE.

Knoxville reached six and a half million for the year. The largest item during the last six months was \$250,000 for the Tennessee School for the Deaf, which indicates that there was a huge schedule of small commercial buildings, warehouses and residences. Among structures announced for 1924, which is expected to continue the present pace, are a large garage building, an addition to the First Presbyterian church, a warehouse for Sterch Brothers; the Flatiron building; the Journal and Tribune building; a heating plant for the University of Tennessee; a \$1,000,000 temple, and in all probability a million-dollar water plant will be installed during the year.

CHATTANOOGA.

Approximately seven million dollars was spent in Chattanooga for building during 1923, although official figures show about one-third of this amount. The reason is that the most of the city's growth is outside the narrow city limits. As illustration, 808 residences were erected outside the city limits, while only thirty were built inside. Major structures for the year included the new auditorium, \$800,000; the Provident Life building, \$600,000; the Tenn. Electric Power office building, \$350,000; the Southern railway building, \$150,000; and the Crane Enameling company, \$150,000.

JOHNSON CITY.

Johnson City, which led the south in percentage of gain, reaching over a million and a half. The biggest building was a five hundred thousand dollar hotel. For the year, \$857,710 went into residences and about \$250,000 in business buildings. The growth of industrial and trade lines indicates that this schedule will be maintained.

OTHER CITIES.

Dyersburg made material advance in 1923. The Citizens-First National Bank building cost \$250,000; the Methodist church, \$100,000; and a school building, \$50,000; \$600,000 was spent on good roads, largely hand surfaced, and \$110,000 went into street paving.

A branch of the Brown Shoe company, of St. Louis, was established at Union City, costing \$250,000. A dress manufacturing plant, two new buildings at a cost of \$50,000, and \$125,000 was spent in laying down good roads, mostly concrete.

The Cleveland Woolen Mills, at Cleveland, are spending a million in plant expansion; the Hardwick Stove company has spent a half million on new buildings and equipment; the Cleveland Milling company is doubling its capacity; the Dixie Foundry company has erected a new building, and much residential construction is reported.

LOUISIANA.

Ten millions of the thirteen million spent in New Orleans during 1923 went for residential purposes. Large buildings during the last six months include an addition to the Hotel Dieu, \$650,000; Toussaint Infirmary, \$400,000; two churches, \$34,300; and a factory, \$72,100. During the year, there was marked industrial expansion on the canal, including the million dollar twin mill of the International Harvester company, and the new plant of the Lukens Steel company. Plans already in hand for 1924 call for an expenditure of between eight and ten million for hotels, schools, hospital and large commercial structures, most imposing of which is the 600-room annex to the Hotel Roosevelt. A million-dollar box plant for the Bogalusa Paper company is also planned.

SHREVEPORT.

Shreveport's great construction program for 1923 placed it in fourth position among southern cities, with a total of over nine millions. Unfortunately, statistics being prepared for this survey by the chamber of commerce had not been completed when forms were closed, but the following principal items may be mentioned as making up much of the total: The Slatery building, \$1,500,000; the Washington hotel, \$1,000,000; the Senger theater, \$450,000; the Ricou office building, \$300,000; the Fiebleman store, \$300,000; the Elks annex, \$400,000; a hospital, \$225,000; a warehouse, \$110,000; and a large residential total.

The two-million-dollar building schedule of the Louisiana State university contributed substantially to an unusual building year at the capital. A \$200,000 Elks theater building was begun, and contract was let for new passenger and freight stations of the Illinois Central, to total \$570,000. Many residences and commercial houses also included in the totals.

How G. L. Miller's Survey First Came Into Existence

Millions of Readers Are Advised of the South's Development Through Building Reports.

The first issue of G. L. Miller's semi-annual survey was published in approximately ninety daily newspapers of the south on September 11, 1922; and the present edition comprises two full years of southern building statistics which have been furnished the public through the survey operations sponsored by G. L. Miller and company, the largest of southern real estate mortgage bond houses.

This undertaking, when first executed two years ago, was unique of its kind and has since remained without a parallel among attempts to "sell" the current progress of the six southern states first to themselves, and then to the public at large. It is so unique, in fact, that a reference to its purpose, aims and accomplishments is worth making.

At the time when the project was first begun, a small number of traders were carrying detailed statistics on monthly and annual building permits in a few of the large centers, and some of these reports found their way into the daily press. No other statistical organization, with the exception of federal reserve bank reports, which held their information to a selected group of cities in their districts, and one or two business report agencies which selected the larger cities of the country, made any attempt at compilations.

That the survey idea has been adopted by other financial houses since the beginning of the Miller survey has impressed the vital importance of such service to the country at large.

G. L. Miller Starts Survey.

The latter part of June, 1922, G. L. Miller, the president of the company which bears his name, was searching for an effective means of showing the world at large what he and his organization were already tremendously impressed with; namely, the striking progress which was being made in every part of the south every month in the matter of commercial, industrial and residential construction, much of it indicative of a general advance that is unique in the history of this country.

Mr. Miller realized that few people, even in the south itself, were aware of the giant strides which the entire section was making in the way of providing adequate buildings for its ever increasing business and manufacturing life; or still less, the modern equipment which was being set up for governmental, educational and social purposes—all of which, if fully realized, would revolutionize the conception of people in the north and east who looked upon the states lying south of the Mason and Dixon line as less progressive, less provided with modern facilities, and more retrospective than themselves. It would also enlighten them, in no uncertain terms, of the great possibilities which follow in the wake of such expansion. At the same time, it would encourage southerners themselves to greater confidence and greater efforts for the future.

It was decided that nothing would more effectively accomplish this end than to begin to issue regular and detailed reports of construction progress in the sixteen southern states, which should not only give official figures covering the permits issued by cities and larger towns, but should describe in detail the character of this

construction, and should segregate facts relative to industrial expansion, hydro-electric development, good roads building, and similar topics which would indicate the basis upon which this building program was founded.

Millions of Readers.

In order to secure the most effective distribution, the material of the survey was prepared in newspaper feature form by experienced newspaper men and offered to the daily newspapers of the south for simultaneous publication. It was also reprinted in booklet form and mailed to public, college and business libraries in all parts of the country, in addition to thousands of other readers, besides being distributed in large quantities by other companies interested in bringing the message of the south's development to business concerns in other sections.

It is estimated that the first edition of the survey reached over two million readers through its various means of publication and its sources of distribution.

Since that first edition, the survey has grown in importance. Its features have been amplified and its story broadened in scope and content. The second issue was made notable by the first complete story of the great southeastern super-power zone, which has recently been prominently before public attention. This story was supported by maps especially drawn for the survey.

The third edition carried a carefully compiled and thoroughly executed compilation of statistics bearing on the comparative building costs in the north and south, showing that southern builders were benefited by material prices and labor costs over 25 per cent less than northern builders. This story was copied extensively in daily papers and class journals throughout America. Possibly the most notable article in the present survey is the story on educational advancement and the detailed statement of new school and college structures which have been erected during 1923.

Cordial Cooperation.

One of the most gratifying results

of the efforts of G. L. Miller and company to tell the story of the current development of the south has been the cordial cooperation extended by public officials and civic associations in the supplying of necessary data for the compilations. It must be remembered that the multitudinous facts which are compressed into this single survey must be gathered from a host of different sources, without which nothing of real substance could be accomplished.

From the very first, the governors of federal reserve banks have been very gracious in their assistance, and have prepared special statements for each issue, showing the general business and financial conditions obtaining in their districts.

Added to these have been many state officials, superintendents of schools, highway commissioners and other departmental officers, who have submitted requested data. More than 150 permit officers, mayors and commissioners in cities and important towns have furnished monthly totals of building permits. Two hundred and fifty secretaries of chambers of commerce in as many centers have given extended information in response to questionnaires.

Added to these, there have been scores of private companies and individuals who have assisted, particularly the officials of power companies, the Portland Cement association, J. E. Sirrine and company, great textile engineers; Lockwood, Greene and company, engineers; the Foundation company, nation-wide contractors; and various publications, such as Cotton, the Southern Engineer and others.

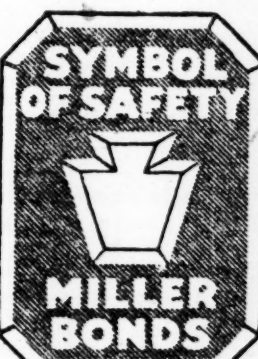
But most vital of all, as a source of information, have been the weekly issues of the Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, and the personal assistance and kindly interest of the editorial staff, chief of whom is that prince of southerners, Richard H. Elmonds. No person can become fully aware of the south's development without regular reference to the Manufacturers Record.

Newspaper Publication. The present survey is being pub-

lished in slightly more than half a hundred daily newspapers from Richmond to El Paso. The Atlanta Constitution, of course, comes first. From the day it was first conceived, it has received the firm backing of Clark Howell, who never misses an opportunity to publish to the world facts of advantage to the south at large.

Among other important newspapers carrying this edition are the following: Richmond Times-Dispatch; Greensboro, N. C. Daily News; Charlotte Observer; Raleigh, N. C. Times; Asheville Citizen; Greenville, S. C. News; Columbia, S. C. Record; Charleston News and Courier; Augusta Chronicle; Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun; Macon Telegraph; Jacksonville Journal; Tampa Tribune; Birmingham News; Montgomery Journal; Jackson, Miss. Daily News; Chattanooga News; Knoxville Sentinel; Baton Rouge State Times; Houston Chronicle; Dallas Times-Herald; San Antonio Express; Galveston Tribune; Beaumont Enterprise; Wichita Daily Times; Wichita Falls Times; El Dorado, Ark. Daily News; Orlando, Fla. Sentinel; Pensacola Journal; Palm Beach Post; Albany, Ga. Herald; Rome, Ga. News-Tribune; Durham Herald; High Point, N. C. Enterprise; Winston-Salem Journal; Wilmington Star; Petersburg, Va. Progress and Index; Johnson City, Tenn. Chronicle; Natchez, Miss. Democrat; Harrisburg, Miss. American; Nashville Tennessean; Little Rock Democrat; Fort Smith Times Record; Shreveport Times; Fort Worth Record; Waco, Tex. Times-Herald; Austin, Tex. Statesman; Portsmouth Star; Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald; Lakeland, Fla. Star Telegram; Gadsden, Ala. News and Gazette Times; Tulsa, Okla. World; and Tulsa Times. Some of these papers print special Miller survey sections numbering as high as twenty-four and thirty-two pages. Notable papers in this class are the Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun and the Raleigh Times. Other papers have devoted from six to sixteen pages in their sections.

The present section of The Constitution will be reprinted, together with additional matter not included here, for country-wide distribution. Copies will be mailed free to any address upon application to G. L. Miller and company, Hurt building, Atlanta, Ga.



FORTY-FIVE REASONS FOR BUYING MILLER BONDS

A few months ago we published in a number of Southern newspapers an advertisement entitled "Forty-Five Generators of Southern Prosperity." In that advertisement we said that the forty-five structures in process of erection in Southern cities, financed by Miller First Mortgage Bonds, would, if combined into one big building, cover four acres of ground and would tower forty-five stories toward the sky.

Such a structure, we pointed out, would contain nearly 1,600 apartments, 900 offices, 1,900 hotel rooms, and 70 stores. The structure would contain 4,500,000 square feet of floor space. Its cost, based on appraisals of the separate structures included in this imaginary building, would be \$25,000,000.

That advertisement was published to give the South some idea of what Miller Bonds are doing, this present moment, in building up the South's prosperity. This advertisement is intended to present Miller First Mortgage Bonds to Southern investors as altogether desirable securities for their safe deposit boxes.

Every one of those 45 bond issues is a good reason for investing in Miller Bonds, for each issue is amply secured by sound property value—each pays the attractive Southern interest rate (up to 7%)—each is backed by our record of unbroken safety.

Taken all together, the 45 bond issues are a still more powerful reason for putting your money into Miller Bonds, for these 45 issues, based on property worth \$25,000,000, could never have been handled at one time by any but a banking organization of national scope, large resources, and good standing with builders and investors.

These 45 bond issues answer the searching questions which every investor should ask: How strong is this investment banker? What is his standing? How wide a territory do his operations cover?

Miller First Mortgage Bonds offer to Southern investors the opportunity to make their money work productively and safely in the South, instead of in some other section. They enable the Southern investor to obtain the rate of interest prevailing in the South, which is from 1/2% to 1% higher than on similar security in the older, more thickly settled parts of the country.

We will gladly furnish full information about Miller Bonds to anyone who wants to increase his own prosperity and that of his own region. Merely tear out the coupon below and mail it to us for booklet, "Creating Good Investments" and circular describing a Miller 7% Bond issue.

G. L. MILLER & COMPANY

Incorporated

Southern Headquarters:

1701 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
St. Louis Memphis Knoxville

Northern Headquarters:

30 East 42nd Street, New York
Philadelphia Pittsburgh Buffalo



The Miller Semi-Annual Survey, in pamphlet form, will be sent without cost to anyone who is interested in the record of the South's industrial progress. The material in this booklet possesses particular interest for builders, architects and property owners. Write for a copy.

G. L. Miller & Company, Inc., 1701 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
Please send me, without obligation, booklet "Creating Good Investments," and circular describing a Miller 7% First Mortgage Bond issue.

Name.....
Address.....
City and State.....

TILE SLATE
BLUE DIAMOND
TILE CO.
Contractors
811 Bona Allen Bldg. WAL 5068
ATLANTA, GA.
MARBLE TERRAZZO

"ATLANTA Always Ahead," is Atlanta's Official Slogan. Keep it true by always boosting your city.

THE CONSTITUTION'S WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW

EDITED BY M. D. GLEASON.

THERE is hardly a need or a want that cannot be filled in Atlanta's stores or factories.

CEMENT
CARLOADS AND RETAIL
GRAY AND WHITE CEMENT
Lime Plaster Face Brick Common Brick
Slag Laths Sand

SCIPLE SONS
BUILDING MATERIAL SINCE 1872
WALNUT 4020-1-2

BARRETT-WATSON CO.
MILL SUPPLIES
35 S. FORSYTH ST. Main 5201

SERVICE
LONG and valuable service is what you get from our best grades of lumber at prices that can't help but save you money both now and later.

"Dependable Service"

MILLER LUMBER CO.
Phone Main 3156

PICKERT PLUMBING SUPPLY CO.
117-119 Central Avenue Phone Main 0550

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE
Let responsible men build your driveway with Vibrolith Concrete—Guaranteed One Grade—A Real Assurance—Every Inch Will Carry the Load.

Phone THE DRIVEWAY CO.—for an Estimate 1612 Healey Bldg. Phone WAL. 4018

AUSTIN BROS. BRIDGE CO.
STRUCTURAL STEEL
FOR ALL PURPOSES
Reinforcing Rods — Bridges — Road Machinery
Offices and Plant Opposite Ft. McPherson Atlanta, Ga. Telephone WEst 2200

Troy Laundry WAL. 4908
CLEANING—DYEING

SOUTHERN BEARING CO.
STANDARD REPLACEMENT AUTO PARTS
BRANCHES IN BIRMINGHAM, JACKSONVILLE AND CHARLOTTE
Main Office, 375 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta IVy 7932

USE Velmot
FOR THE HAIR AND SKIN
VELMOT Hair Dressing, Skin Whitener, Complexion Powder, Medicated Skin Soap, VELMOT CHEMICAL CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Brumelow Heating & Plumbing Co.
PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS
39 W. Baker Street IVy 5383

LAURENCE EVERHART
SICK ROOM and HOSPITAL SUPPLIES
Invalid Chairs Rented and Sold
Cutches, Rubber Goods, Fountain Pens
120 SPRING ST. IVy 0907

Blosser-Williams Company
PRINTING SPECIALISTS
CATALOGS—BOOKLETS—FOLDERS
AND COMMERCIAL SERVICE
63 N. PRYOR STREET WALNUT 1310

Rent A New Car U Drive It
U-DRIV-IT SYSTEM
Phone WAL. 3100 18 E. Ellis St. OF AMERICA, Inc.

West End Plumbing Co.
T. N. O'SHIELDS
Office Phone—WEst 0616
Res. Phone—WEst 1147-J
15-A Gordon Street

SMITH & GUEST
CONTRACTING HEATING ENGINEERS
—WE KNOW HOW—
19 HOUSTON STREET WAL. 4728

Bailey-Burruss Manufacturing Co.
MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, DESIGNERS OF
ELEVATING—CONVEYING—POWER TRANSMISSIONS
FOUNDRIES—MACHINISTS
LARGE STOCK METAL PRODUCTS
SHAFTING—SHEETS—PLATES—BARS—ANGLES
CHANNELS—BEAMS—RODS—NUTS—WASHERS
PIPE AND TUBING
SUPERIOR CASTINGS
CAST IRON, BRASS, BRONZE, ALUMINUM
MODERN FACTORY, FOUNDRY AND WAREHOUSES
LEE AND LAWTON STS. WEST 0378
ATLANTA, GA.

THE JELICO COAL CO.

—Incorporated—
MOVES
SALES OFFICE
NOW
CONVENIENTLY
LOCATED AT
10 EDGEWOOD AVE.
PHONE WALNUT 1585
FOR
WILTON JELICO
COAL
Elevator and Yards—8 Grant St.

M'CAULEY & CO. SEE BRIGHT FUTURE

The officials of J. S. McCauley & Co., general contractors, of 286 1-2 Peachtree street, report that business in their line is extra good at this time.

This firm has several good buildings under way at present and moving right. One of these is a handsome residence for Frank L. Stanton on Fairview road, and a nice white brick front store near the Georgian Terrace for the Whitehead company.

This firm, it will be recalled, just completed the large building at Buckhead, corner of Peachtree and Pace's Ferry roads, and also the James L. Key on Capitol avenue, one of the largest and most up-to-date schools in the city.

Mr. McCauley, the president of this firm, predicts a wonderful year for Atlanta and vicinity in the building line and stated his firm is looking forward to the biggest year they have ever had.

Atlanta to Reap What She Sows, Says Evangelist

Facing one of the largest audiences thus far assembled at the big tabernacle of the Central Christian church, Evangelist J. S. Raum Sunday afternoon stirred his audiences with a plea for civic righteousness and religious unity and good will.

He spoke on the subject "Chickens Come Home to Roost, or Sowing and Reaping" and selected his text from Gal. 6:7 and 8.

After showing that the history of the past is teeming with illustrations of the truth of Paul's statement, and that nations as well as individuals have been compelled to reap as they have sown, the evangelist launched into the heart of his message to the men of today by saying that communities as well as nations reap as they sow.

He spoke of his experience in Montana, where towns grew up overnight, and told how he had pleaded with those pioneers of a larger day in the west to lay well the foundations of their future greatness. "And," said the speaker, "I know I will be told that this is an old state and that Atlanta has long since passed the pioneer stage. All this is true, yet I tell you that a greater day is coming to Georgia and Atlanta than any you have dreamed of, for in a certain sense this country is still in the beginning of its real development."

"Some day you will see here a city of a million people or more and you men today are laying the foundations of the city of tomorrow. What you sow today your children will reap tomorrow. If you sow religious hatred and hate, or sectarian prejudice, your children will reap infidelity. If you bootleg, you will reap lawlessness and so, for no greater truth was ever spoken than that communities as well as nations reap as they sow."

The speaker referred to Pittsburgh, a city of more than a million people, one of the few cities of the north where theaters are closed on Sunday, because that particular section of Pennsylvania was settled by Scotch Presbyterians who left their imprint on the life of the community in such a way that there is a spirit of civic righteousness in Pittsburgh today that is the result of their high ideals, and "so," said the speaker, "your children tomorrow will reap what you sow today."

The evangelist closed with a strong appeal to the men of today to live clean Christian lives for the sake of the boys who will follow in their footsteps. He illustrated his remarks with many interesting examples which seemed to grip the men.

Professor J. A. Kay, of Quincy, Ill., singer, is proving a great drawing card for the meeting. Services were announced for every night this week except Monday.

Reopen Huntsville Hotel.
Huntsville, Ala., February 10.—(Special.)—J. R. Layne has taken a lease on the Dixie hotel property on Washington street, which was closed several weeks ago by attachment, and will reopen the Tulane hotel, which he operated many years until a short time ago.

BIRD-POTTS CO., INC. ENGINEERS
WELDERS—RADIATORS
376-78 MARIETTA ST. IVy 8091
Welded Gasoline Tanks. All Sizes
We Weld Anything—Anywhere

FLOYD BROS.
All Kinds Store Fixtures and Shelving — All Metal and Rubber Weather Strips.
519 Flat Shoals Avenue
Phone MA. 3519

Gate City Coal Co.
Good Coal
and
Paint for Every Purpose
Main 0917-0918
177 E. Hunter St.

Automobile Painting
"Old Painting Methods"
Bring your old car in and we will return it to you like new.
Fred R. Lindorme
Auto Painting, Tops and Trimming
250 Stewart Ave. West 1603

RITTENBAUM BROS.
Manufacturers of
Sanitary Wiping Cloths
472-78 Decatur St.
IVy 6300 Atlanta, Ga.

PURINA CHOWS
Lowest Cost of Production
A STORE NEAR YOU
SMITH BROS CO.
1287
ATLANTA, GA.

Bryan Electric Co.
Electrical Dealers
Wiring, Fixtures and
Electrical Machinery
58 Edgewood Ave. WAL. 5614
ATLANTA, GA.

George Dowman
610-11 WALTON BLDG. ATLANTA, GA.
SHEET METAL AND ROLLED STEEL PRODUCTS
Catalogs and Prices on Request
WALNUT 3357

WEST END CO. WORKING HARD

T. N. O'Shields made a careful survey of Atlanta last year in regard to establishing an up-to-date quick service plumbing business, and after looking the field over carefully decided that West End had great possibilities in his line and then located at 15 Gordon street.

Mr. O'Shields' judgment in locating in West End has been more than justified and the great amount of new building in that part of town has kept his large force working overtime ever since.

Mr. O'Shields' firm, the West End Plumbing company, is growing as fast as the section he is located in and he is giving time and energy for every good movement for the best interests of West End.

U-DRIV-IT IN NEW HOME

The U-Driv-It system of America, who have recently moved to 18 East Ellis street, have enlarged their equipment until now they are the largest driverless system of motor cars and trucks in the state.

More than 20 new cars and trucks have just recently been added and a force of expert mechanics are always on hand to render the required service needed.

This enables this U-Driv-It system to give to the commercial and pleasure seeking public the best possible service and equipment in this line of transportation.

According to C. E. Bickers, general manager, and W. C. Bickers, assistant general manager, their cars are now being driven from Atlanta by responsible parties to all the nearby southern states and that their system is becoming more popular every day.

Both of these young men are keen, wide-awake hustlers and see a bright future ahead in their line and their slogan of "Rent a new car—You drive it" is getting them more business every week.

DR. CALEB RIDLEY PREACHES SERMON AT THIRD BAPTIST

Dr. Caleb A. Ridley, speaking from the pulpit of the Third Baptist church Sunday morning on a "Respectable Church," declared that the early church more nearly approached the ideal than the church of today.

He declared that "no man is respectable who has lost his self-respect." He said the "modern church is so conscious of its weakness that it does not always respect itself."

In speaking of the things the church owes itself, he said: "There are three things which a church must do or it will die. It must grow; it must work and it must seek to enlist all its forces. There is no sense in watering a withered rose—pull it up and plant a live one. Again and again I have seen God remove the candlestick from a sickly, dying church."

"The record of the early church is: 'There were added unto the church daily' and the 'disciples multiplied.' Before Pentecost it was additional, but after the Spirit came in His fullness it was multiplication."

"The church is no hospital for sick souls, but a drill ground for live soldiers. It is a place to join hands with others in the high task of winning men for God. It is a place where business men and women may conserve, and multiply their money, but also their time and their talents—lay their all on the altar of service."

Underwood Organizer At Huntsville, Ala.

Huntsville, Ala., February 10.—(Special.)—L. C. Buzz, of Monroeville, Ala., member of the presidential campaign committee for Oscar W. Underwood, is in Madison county to meet Chairman Shelby S. Fletcher, of the Madison county committee and effect a thorough organization to bring out the full Underwood strength at the presidential primary in March.

Mr. Buzz stated that he had so far covered more than eight thousand miles organizing the Underwood forces and that Underwood's followers are much encouraged by news from the west that tell of the Alabamian's gains during the last few days in that part of the country.

THE FOUR GREAT RISKS IN LIFE
THE BUSINESS RISK—To be poor and dependent in old age.
THE HEALTH RISK—To lose earning power through total permanent disability.
THE ACCIDENT RISK—The premature termination of life without warning by an accident.
THE DEATH RISK—The end which comes to all sooner or later.

These Financial Hazards are all fully covered under one contract. Phone us for Details.

Milton Dargan, Jr., V-P. Ernest G. Otley, V-P.
DARGAN, VENABLE & HATCHER, Inc.
INSURANCE BONDS LOANS
222-3-4-5-6-7 Grant Bldg. Phones WAL. 1971-1972

Dowman & Wilkins Company
PRINTERS PUBLISHERS
IVy 0791 107-9 LUCKIE STREET "SERVICE"

SCHOEN BROTHERS, Inc.
Manufacturers of Blood and Bone Guano. Dealers in all kinds of Fertilizer Materials and all the requirements on 0's, 1's and 2's.
Office 325 Decatur St. Plant Schoen's Station

The BAKER-KELVINATOR CO.
Electric Refrigeration for the Home
303 Peachtree St. Atlanta, Ga.

CAPITAL PLUMBING & HEATING CO.
PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS
22 W. Hunter St. MAIn 4134

George Dowman
610-11 WALTON BLDG. ATLANTA, GA.
SHEET METAL AND ROLLED STEEL PRODUCTS
Catalogs and Prices on Request
WALNUT 3357

ROOFING The Elaborated Kind

Heat-Proof, Damp-Proof, Soot and Dust-Proof.
If you Have Roof Troubles of Any Kind, Consult Us.

ELABORATED ROOFING CO.
222 Palmer Bldg. WAL. 4695

Wholesale Coal INQUIRIES SOLICITED QUALITY SERVICE

RANDALL FUEL CO.
Incorporated
Peters Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

TARPAULINS AND EVERYTHING MADE OF CANVAS Standard Tent & Awning Co.

287 EDGEWOOD AVE. PHONE IVY 7395

Not to Obey the Georgia Workmen's Compensation Law Is A Misdemeanor

If you have ten or more employees, you must file proof with the Industrial Commission at the Capitol, that you carry Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

If you have less than ten employees you can protect your business by electing to carry Compensation Insurance. Let us explain the law to you.

DUNLAP INSURANCE AGENCY

ENGINEERS Consulting, Designing, Supervising and Testing E. V. Camp and Associates

Cor. Moreland and DeKalb IVy 6647 Atlanta, Ga.

SPIKER & LOSE
INDUSTRIAL & ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERS
Members
American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, American Concrete Institute.
519 Forsyth Building

The J. B. McCrary Co.
Municipal Improvements
ATLANTA

Nichols Contracting Co.
Railroad Construction, Street Grading, Paving, Concrete Masonry
1 LaFrance Street

J. S. McCauley & Co.
General Contractors
286½ Peachtree St., Atlanta Phone IVy 1194

Turner Construction Co.
General Contractors
ATLANTA, GA.

Robert & Company
INCORPORATED
Architects and Engineers
ATLANTA

RUBBER STAMPS
DIXIE
ATLANTA

"Electric Quality Supreme"
HAWKINS ELECTRIC CO.
Electrical Contractors
151 S. Pryor St. MAIn 1795-6

F. J. LINNELL & COMPANY STOCKS—BONDS—COTTON—GRAIN

H. & B. BEER, Correspondents
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
NEW YORK COFFEE AND SUGAR EXCHANGE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE
LOUISIANA SUGAR AND RICE EXCHANGE
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE (Associate Member)
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION
Orders executed on all legitimate Exchanges
WAL. 5035 411 Trust Co. of Ga. Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Specify
Trublproof Tires
When You Buy
a New Ford

END TIRE TROUBLE

WALKER BROS. CO.
WAL. 4282

STORAGE HAULED FREE
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Moving—Storage—Packing
ZABAN STORAGE & TRANSFER CO.
Office 158 Whitehall Candler Warehouse

ARMCO INGOT IRON FOR PERMANENT SHEET METAL WORK
CULVERTS SHEETS
TANKS ROOFING
DIXIE CULVERT AND METAL CO. DISTRIBUTORS
TEL. E.P. 1705-1706

YELLOW CAB CO. IVY 1173

General Insurance Mortgage Insurance
Money to Lend on Atlanta and Decatur Properties, 7%
No Annual Reduction Required

Leopold J. E. Arthur
HAAS & HAAS
1109-14 Fourth National Bank Bldg. WAL. 5208-5209
ATLANTA, GA.

W. P. WALDRIP, Pres. R. O'HARA, Sec.-Treas.
STANDARD PLUMBING & HEATING CO., Inc.
Phone WALNUT 4565 Grant Bldg.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
HUGH M. WILLET
GEN. AGENT
4th Nat. Bank Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

C. W. RUSSELL & SON
TIN AND SHEET METAL WORKERS—ROOFING, GUTTERS and REPAIRS
19 Peters St., Phone MAIn 1430

Radiators — Cylinder Heads — Springs — Gears, Etc.
NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL MAKES OF CARS
PIEDMONT AUTO PARTS CO.
264-70 Marietta St. Mail Orders Filled Promptly IVy 0470

MARYE, ALGER & ALGER
ARCHITECTS
801-4 WALTON BLDG.
P. THORNTON MARYE, A. I. A.
BARRETT ALGER
RICHARD W. ALGER, A. S. C. E.

ROOFS
Applied and Repaired—Tar and Gravel, Built Up Asphalt and Roll Roofing—Satisfaction, Quality and Service Guaranteed.
ACREE ROOFING CO.
94 Stewart Ave. WEst 1858-W

Remember the name of DELZO for all Cleaning Purposes. Guaranteed to clean any finished surface.
DELZO MANUFACTURING CO.
110 S. Forsyth St. Main 3863.

D. I. MacINTYRE, JR., JOHN I. SCOTT, J. O. KNIGHT, J. O. KING
MacIntyre, Scott, Knight & Co
GENERAL INSURANCE
505-510 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.
Phones: WAL. 5675-5676, Atlanta, Ga.

DRUG FIXTURES
J. P. WOMACK & SONS, Inc.
Plans and Estimates Free
48 W. Mitchell St. ATLANTA MAIn 3143
ORIGINAL LIPPINCOTT
SODA FOUNTAINS
Made by Puffer Mfg. Co.
Sold by
SMITH & MEGAR